

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

AMERICAN AFFINITY FOR THE
PEOPLE OF CENTRAL AMERICA

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, January 30, 1984

● Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, the people of the United States have felt an affinity for the people of Central America ever since independence from our European motherlands made us conscious of each other. At times economic competition has set us at odds. At other times political controversy has created differences between governments. But at no time have the people lost interest in each other or sensitivity for each other's achievements and concerns.

Nowhere have I seen that better illustrated than in an article written by Woody Holton describing his experiences with a church-sponsored group working in Nicaragua. It is a story of people-to-people exchange without the static of ideology. It is a useful addition to our information about the emotional climate in Nicaragua. It confirms the recommendations of the Bipartisan Commission on Central America which call for increased dialog, expanded communication, and social and economic assistance as essential to improvement of both conditions there and our relationship with that vital region.

I ask that this article be printed at this point in the RECORD.

The article follows:

POPULAR PARTICIPATION IN THE NEW
NICARAGUA

(By Woody Holton)

The teenagers in Masaya call him Campana—the Bell—because he talks so much. He is a member of the Sandinista militia, and he was showing me how to daub tar over the nails that hold the roof down. Two old ladies brought another roof section on their heads. Teenagers were painting a nearby house.

Jeff Boyer, the anthropologist who had helped bring eleven other North Carolina students and me to Nicaragua for a work-study program, arrived to check on the Masaya contingent. Joking around, Jeff called one of the old workers in the construction cooperative the jefe, the boss.

"No," said the old man, shaking his index finger in the Nicaraguan gesture equivalent to our shake of the head, "We're all equals here."

The land where we worked used to belong to a rancher friend of Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza. After the 1979 revolution, the ranch became Fatima, a neighborhood named for the religious holiday on which 120 poor families received title to it.

At first the new residents put shacks together out of wood scraps. The 30 families I worked with were building new homes for themselves using materials provided at cost by the government.

On a visit to Managua, I met a U.S. journalist at the Hotel Intercontinental and told him how exciting it was to see teenagers and old women working hard together. "Why don't you come down and see a little Nicaraguan barnraising?" I suggested.

"Listen, kid," said the reporter, who, like me, is in his mid-twenties, "When you've got Reagan's warships 15 miles off the coast, you don't follow old ladies around."

But I did.

One Saturday while I was in Masaya, AMLAE, the huge women's group, organized a day of dog vaccination at a general store near the house where I lived. Two of the dogs were named Reagan, and there was a Thatcher and a Kirkpatrick.

AMLAE women get most of the credit for the revolution's health successes like cutting the infant mortality rate in half, eliminating polio and setting up a nationwide program of preventive medicine. The World Health Organization uses Nicaragua as a model for Latin American health care.

Using a handful of shovels, volunteers from Comejen—the name of the little rural community means "white ant"—are digging a deep trench for the pipeline that will bring them water. Through CEPAD, the Protestant Development Aid Committee, churches in the United States and other countries supply the pipe and shovels.

Currently Comejen residents must buy water off of oxcarts. It's expensive and unhealthy.

Families do not have to help with the Comejen pipeline in order to receive water from it. But as the afternoon sun beats down on them, the volunteers continue chipping away at the crusty roadside—without any help from machines.

Catarina, whose husband directs the pipe-laying cooperative, told me she hopes future projects will bring Comejen a school and a health center. Currently her children make a four-hour roundtrip to school every day, and the nearest doctors and pharmacies are just as far away.

Young volunteers from Holland recently built three schools for communities near Comejen. Western and Eastern Europe are both courting the Sandinistas, and Nicaraguans accept volunteers and aid from both suitors.

Every Saturday, a CEPAD technician comes out to Pacaya, a little community with a breathtaking view of a volcanic lake, to teach the men to vaccinate chickens. Travelling inoculators used to command extortionate fees. But these students will only charge their neighbors a few pennies for each chicken.

Lester, who is now 18, brags about the poisonous snake bite he got in 1980 while teaching literacy in the countryside. A hundred thousand youngsters, most from the cities and many from Nicaragua's narrow upper class, participated in the literacy crusade. In four months, they reduced illiteracy from 51 percent to 12 percent.

Now, like all segments of Nicaraguan society, the kids are politically organized. I sang revolutionary hymns with members of the Sandinista Youth during a seven-hour boxcar ride.

Teenagers probably support the revolution more than any other age group. A number of them fought against Somoza's National Guard, and many volunteer as teachers.

The revolution abolished audiences. Shouting and singing, everyone participates in meetings, funeral processions for war victims, and political rallies. In a typical cheer, one person shouts, "Beyond the Border," and the others respond, "They Won't Pass." Occasionally the group messes up its timing, and everyone laughs.

During some services, each participant who has lost someone in the fighting shouts his or her name. After each name, everyone else shouts Presente!—"I am present to witness it." Sometimes these sessions go on a long time. Nicaraguans estimate that the Somoza family killed 300,000 of them during its fifty-year reign.

One song I taped recounts the history of U.S. intervention in Nicaragua. It starts off with William Walker, who made himself president in the 1850s and re-instituted slavery. The Marine occupation is recalled, along with U.S. military support for Somoza. "Here is my hand holding a gun," the chorus concludes, "In order to give [aggressors] the empty cartridge."

Another song salutes Monimbó, the Masaya neighborhood that made its own revolution against Somoza. One night, using some of the paving-stones Somoza's company had sold to his government at an enormous profit, the residents got together and erected barricades all around their neighborhood. National Guardsmen bombed Monimbó, but they never re-entered it. "You will [always] live, Monimbó," the song declares.

Many Nicaraguan artisans worked collectively even before the revolution. The Sandinistas have organized factory, clerical, rural and other workers. Near Masaya my group visited a cooperative that runs a huge cotton farm once owned by a Somocista—a friend of Somoza. The members of the cooperative told us they elect their own leaders and make their own decisions. (Despite the confiscation of Somocista property and fallow land, Nicaragua has a higher percentage of private enterprise than Mexico, Brazil and Venezuela.)

The community spirit I saw in Nicaragua reminded me of a Mississippi delta town bracing for a flood. But far from battling some imminent danger, Nicaraguans are taking control of their lives and trying to make them better. I met many vocal critics of the Sandinistas, but no one who seeks the return of Somoza's National Guard. In Nicaragua, the Guardsmen are synonymous with the contras who this year received millions of dollars from the CIA. The overwhelming majority of Nicaraguans not only support the revolution but take an enthusiastic part in at least one of its self-help programs. When I asked, "What do you think of the

Sandinistas?" the most common response was, "I am a Sandinista."

What most struck me about this country that President Reagan labels Communist is the degree of popular participation in decision-making. Every year, each neighborhood elects a five-member Sandinista Defense Committee (SDC) to oversee the distribution of rationed items, guard local buildings against contra sabotage and perform other government functions. Most people whom I asked about Nicaragua's prospects for becoming democratic said, "We already have democracy." They pointed to the SDCs as proof.

Having attended a lot of political meetings in the United States, I was surprised to see over half the participants in SDC zonal meetings speak up at least once. Women comprise about three-fourths of Masaya's SDC membership. Many of these women are the mothers of war victims. They have invested a lot in the revolution, and they are determined to protect it.

My group watched a small rural community elect its five SDC members. The meeting took hours, but no one seemed bored.

Most Nicaraguans I talked to, including many opponents of the current government, feel the national election scheduled for 1985 will be the first free one Nicaragua has ever held.

In the meantime, the Sandinistas have established a number of methods of indirect democracy at the national level. For instance, every Friday night members of the ruling junta, the police and the Sandinista Front head out to a neighborhood to field citizens' questions. Most Latin American governments make their critics disappear. This one lets them appear on national television.

At the "Face the People" broadcast we attended, citizens asked about government services in the neighborhood, shortages and the prospects for peace. One man wanted the government to hand over to the poor a large farm near his home that belongs to a relative of a Somocista. Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the junta, answered that it would be illegal and unjust to punish someone for being a Somocista's relative.

After two hours of questions, requests and complaints, Ortega said, "Don't you want to go home and go to bed? We all have to work tomorrow."

"A few more question!" some people shouted.

"Enough," others said.

Ortega asked for a show of hands. A majority wanted to stay another half hour, so the program continued.

One source of Nicaragua's emphasis on popular participation is the Christian base communities, the organized expression of "liberation theology." Started by progressive priests to bring Catholicism into remote areas where clergy cannot regularly go, the base communities for the first time give poor Nicaraguans a church over which they have some control. The mass I attended with one of these groups reminded me of a Quaker meeting.

The base community re-arranged the front pews in the old Spanish cathedral so they faced each other. Then the conservative local priest, who retains the sole right to break the bread, arrived and gave a homily urging people to boycott the upcoming fourth anniversary of the revolution. The Echo, when each person may interpret the evening's Bible readings, gave the members of the group a chance to discuss what the priest had said.

"There is no one representative of Jesus," a middle-aged participant told me after the service. He meticulously pointed at each of us standing there in a circle. "He's a representative of Christ, and she is, and he is..."

In addition to promoting grass-roots organization and democracy, liberation theology gives the revolution spiritual force. Many priests and nuns serve in the government. All over the country, people have put up posters honoring murdered Salvadoran archbishop Oscar Romero and Gaspar Garcia Laviana, a Nicaraguan priest killed by the National Guard.

Nicaragua venerates the mothers of war victims as other revolutions venerate political leaders, and many Catholics associate them with Mary, Jesus's mother. The mothers often predominate at assemblies that blend Christian and revolutionary themes. One of their favorite songs entreats God to Give us a heart large in order to love, Give us a heart strong in order to struggle.

Dolores, one of the mothers, gave me the local version of the March mass where it seemed to readers of the U.S. press that Nicaraguans were rude to John Paul II. The pope scolded his audience for taking an activist approach to liberation theology, she explained, and he refused to pray for the souls of recent contra victims. Accustomed to participating in religious services, the dead men's mothers responded by starting the chant, Poder Popular—"People Power."

When one of the mothers shouts, "Between Christianity and Revolution," the others respond, "There is no contradiction."

At the moment, with Nicaragua besieged by a superpower, popular participation there has a darker side—a kind of McCarthyism. I remember a house in Masaya on which someone had scrawled, "Keep an eye on this guy. He's a traitor."

Although Nicaraguans treat U.S. individuals like family (their kindness constantly surprised me), most fear the U.S. government will never accept their departure from the 400-year tradition of foreign domination. Seige mentality is growing.

A member of opponents of the revolution have lost some of their civil liberties. No one has disappeared or been executed—a remarkable fact considering the tortures and massacres in Somoza's Nicaragua and in neighboring countries like El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras. And nothing on the scale of President Roosevelt's internment of 112,000 loyal Japanese-Americans has happened. But Amnesty International is rightly concerned about a number of brief jailings and some longer ones. One woman told me she can't like Interior Minister Tomas Borge, who brags about forgiving the National Guardsmen who had tortured him, because he is too kind.

Anti-Sandinistas asked me to do what I could to stop the U.S. war against Nicaragua, because they view that war as the principal cause of their troubles.

At times I expected to come back from Nicaragua bitter that my country was financing the contra raids on the villages and (mostly new) schools of Nicaragua's northern border. Along with probably 99 percent of Nicaraguans, I of course oppose the contras. But I'm not bitter, because I have picked up some of the enthusiasm most Nicaraguans feel at participating in bettering their lives.

U.S. journalists report Nicaragua's war against the CIA-financed contras ably enough. But they ignore the feeling of self-empowerment that inspires Nicaraguans to

defend their revolution so tenaciously. That's too bad, because we North Americans, with our own economic, educational and other problems, could use a dose of Nicaraguan enthusiasm.

As I shouted, "Free Country or Death" with my Nicaraguan friends, I imbibed a little of the spirit of 1776. Now I believe Nicaraguans when they say they will succeed in this moment's most pressing task of popular participation—defending the revolution against the contras, the economic boycott and whatever else the United States throws at them.

Nicaragua does not have nearly as much military firepower as the right-wing dictatorships in the region, but something like a hundred thousand men and women have volunteered for the army, the reserves and the popular militia. "Todas las armas al pueblo," they shout at rallies—"All the guns to the people."

Nicaragua's enemies cannot use that strategy. If Honduras armed the populace, says Interior Minister Tomas Borge, the contras' host country would have a new government the next morning. (I heard Borge say that at a speech in Managua. Our government will not let him speak in the United States.)

Most U.S. church denominations and Latin American governments believe the best way to keep Cuban arms out of Nicaragua is to help the people instead of attacking them. And our European allies resent U.S. vetoes of international aid for programs like the ones I have described. They are also angry that the (IA-armed contras have killed a number of doctors and other Western Europeans who dared to help Nicaraguan campesinos. But so far international pressure has not kept U.S. aggression from steadily escalating.

Nonetheless, most Nicaraguans have a deep Christian faith that God supports their revolution against poverty and will protect it. "Gracia a Dios y a la revolucion," they say—"Thanks to God and the revolution." As I walked to the AMLAE office in Leon from a housing cooperative financed by the world's Protestant churches, I saw one more proof of the Nicaraguans' confidence that the National Guardsmen will never return. "They'll die of nostalgia," someone had written on Somoza's paving-stones, "but they won't come back." ●

JUSTIN DART

HON. PETE WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, January 30, 1984

● Mr. WILSON. Mr. President, last Thursday we learned the sad news of a great loss—the death of Justin Dart.

Justin Dart is one of whom it can be said that they broke the mold. "Jus" was a patriot and passionate believer in his country and in the free enterprise system.

He had not only deep convictions, but the courage of them sufficient to inspire those fainter of heart than he. He was convinced that America, while imperfect, was the greatest of nations because it promised opportunity and hope for all its people. He spent his time and effort and personal fortune

persuading those of less energy and passion that the free enterprise system was the best and fairest ever devised for the creation and distribution of the world's goods.

He had the guts of the lion. And, he was a man who was blessed with great decisiveness. He once told me: "Show me someone who has made no mistakes and I'll show you someone who has made no decisions." "Jus" made a lot of decisions and the country and free enterprise system which he so loved are infinitely stronger because of him.●

NATURAL GAS PRICES

HON. THOMAS A. DASCHLE

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 30, 1984

● Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. Speaker, in the past year, the administration and the Congress have been wrestling with the problem of natural gas price increases, and much of the discussion has been waged on the lofty philosophical and ideological planes that are so appealing to many in Washington. However, while we have been filling the air with our rhetoric, the cost to the customers of natural gas keeps increasing and increasing. In my own State of South Dakota, for instance, the two major natural gas utilities have, over the past 5 years, passed on rate increases totaling 79 percent and 90 percent respectively. Only this past November, one, Montana Dakota Utilities, has hit their customers with a 29-percent increase, in the middle of one of the hardest winters in my State's history.

This last instance concerned me to the point that I have conducted a preliminary investigation into what causes these price increases, and how we can stop the rate increase spiral that is strangling so many natural gas customers. I would like to take this opportunity to share the results of my investigation with my colleagues in the House. The following document was prepared as an information sheet for those Montana Dakota Utilities customers who have been hit with this latest rate increase.

As a customer of Montana Dakota Utilities, you have recently experienced a drastic 29 percent rate increase in your natural gas bill. This, coupled with the severe weather we have experienced this winter, has resulted in utility bills which have, in some instances, doubled from a comparable period a year ago. As your Congressional Representative, I have conducted an investigation into the reasons behind this rate increase, and looked for methods whereby the increase could be repealed or at least reduced. I am writing you now to keep you informed of the results of my investigation.

HISTORY OF RATE INCREASES

While my major concern in this investigation has been the most recent price increase, I have found it helpful to also inves-

tigate the past history of increases by the two major natural gas utilities in the state—Minnegasco, which services primarily the eastern portion of the state, and MDU, which operates primarily in the West River area. The following figures, obtained from the State Public Utilities Commission, give the total bill charged by these two companies for 30 million CFU, a figure regarded by the PUC as average residential monthly consumption during the heating season.

Date	MDU rate	Minnegasco rate
Jan. 1, 1980	\$92.14	\$89.83
Jan. 1, 1981	108.25	109.32
Jan. 1, 1982	112.83	132.63
Jan. 1, 1983	117.75	161.30
Jan. 1, 1984	175.82	160.60

These figures, of course, have no direct relation to your own individual gas bill, since the amount of gas consumption varies from home to home. But they do provide a standard basis of comparison. What these figures indicate is that, in the past five years, natural gas rates have gone up by a staggering amount. In Minnegasco's case, the increase is 79 percent over the period. MDU's rates have increased by fully 90 percent. Another way of looking at these increases is as a year by year percentage increase. This gives us the following picture:

[In percent]		
Year of increase:	MDU increase	Minnegasco increase
1980	17.5	19.4
1981	4.2	21.7
1982	4.4	21.6
1983	49.3	— 4

As we can see, there are some really erratic fluctuations in rate increases, in both Minnegasco's and MDU's rates. But what causes these increases, how are they approved, and how can we prevent this from happening again in the future?

WHAT CAUSES INCREASES?

Essentially, my investigations have shown that rate increases are generally caused by two factors—increased cost of operations on the part of the utility, and increased costs in the gas they purchase from suppliers. In the most recent MDU increase, for example, a 29 percent increase, only 9 percent of the total was caused by increased operational costs. Fully 20 percent of the increase, on the other hand, was caused by what is known as a Purchased Gas Adjustment (PGA). This PGA is, basically, the increased cost gas producers charge to utilities.

According to estimates provided by the State PUC, over the last 5 years, only a very small portion of MDU's 90 percent increase and Minnegasco's 78 percent increase have been attributable to increased cost of operation. Fully 85 percent of the increases have, instead, been caused by increased cost of the gas they purchase from their suppliers. What is difficult to understand is why the cost the producers charge keeps rising, even though it is generally acknowledged that there is a tremendous surplus of natural gas available on the market. One would think that, according to the law of supply and demand, increased supplies of natural gas would tend to lower the price, rather than increase it, as is now happening.

The reason for this apparent contradiction is not, as some of MDU's paid advertising implies, because federal law somehow mandates increases. The law MDU is apparently referring to, the Natural Gas Production Act of 1978, establishes legal limits to the amount producers can charge for certain types of natural gas. The producers, however, in what appears to me to be a clear violation of the spirit of the law, have nearly unanimously chosen to regard these ceilings as floors, and have charged the maximum amount allowable under the law. There is nothing in federal law which forces these producers to raise their prices, and nothing in federal law which prohibits them from lowering their prices.

The primary reason for rate increases, then, appears to be the fact that producers keep raising their prices, completely ignoring the law of supply and demand. But how can they find purchasers for these supplies of overpriced gas?

The answer to this question lies in the business decisions that many utilities made about 5 years ago. At that time, there was considerable speculation that sometime soon there would be a distinct possibility of shortages in natural gas supplies. In order to assure future gas supplies, many pipelines, among them the one owned by MDU, entered into what are called "take or pay" contracts with producers. Basically, these contracts mandated that the purchaser, in this case MDU, obligate itself to purchase a certain amount of gas. Even if the purchaser did not need all this gas, or could not take delivery of it, it was still obligated to pay the producer the full amount of the contract.

More than this, many of these contracts contained what are called "indefinite price escalator" clauses. These allowed the producers to keep raising their prices as the upper limits of allowable prices were raised, and obligated the purchaser to pay those inflated prices. Notwithstanding MDU's current statements that entering into these contracts made good business sense at the time, it is now increasingly apparent that it is precisely these contracts, a combination of poor business judgment on the part of MDU and greed on the part of the producers, that is largely responsible for the history of rate increases in the past five years.

HOW ARE RATE INCREASES APPROVED?

The natural gas industry, as a monopoly which provides a vital resource, is theoretically regulated in two major ways. On the federal level, under the provisions of the Natural Gas Production Act, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) has the responsibility to examine and approve any rate increases which are caused by increased gas costs from producers. In South Dakota, the State Public Utilities Commission has the final legal obligation to approve all rate increases, and has, at least in theory, the authority to reject completely or scale back rate increase requests. In theory, then, there should be two layers of consumer protection which would guard against unjustified rate increases. Unfortunately, for a variety of reasons, this theory has, in the recent past, not operated in reality.

On the federal level, FERC is now composed almost entirely of Presidential appointees who come from the very energy industries that they are charged with regulating. As a result, rate increase requests are, almost as a matter of routine, automatically approved. In MDU's case, this meant an

automatic approval of the rate increase as part of a Purchased Gas Adjustment of 20 percent. Given the present makeup of FERC, and an Administration which is pushing hard for total deregulation of all gas supplies, allowing producers to charge whatever they want, the likelihood of this Commission acting as a guardian of consumer rights is practically zero.

On the state level, it would appear that the PUC would be in a better position to protect consumers, since it is much closer to them and has a better appreciation of the hardship that large rate increases cause. Unfortunately, however, in 1979 the State Legislature passed a law (SD Code 49-34-A-25) which, for the most part, ties the PUC's hands. Under this law, the PUC must automatically approve any Purchased Gas Adjustment which a utility requests, if that PGA has been approved by FERC at the federal level. The only area that the PUC can exercise its discretion in overseeing rate increases is in that portion of the rate increase which is directly attributable to increased operating costs other than the cost of purchasing gas. In the latest MDU increase, what this meant is that the PUC had no choice but to automatically approve 20 percent of the rate increase, and had jurisdiction over only the other 9 percent.

Given the present law, then, on both the state and federal levels, it appears that the two agencies which theoretically are to act as guardian's of the consumers rights are basically ineffective. On the Federal level, FERC, because of its pro-producer ideological stance, almost never disapproves rate increases. On the state level, the PUC has its hands effectively tied by provisions of state law which force it to approve rate increases if FERC has already approved them. Because of this combination of circumstances, then, South Dakota natural gas customers seem to be caught in a never ending spiral of increase after increase. Obviously, something must be done to protect the consumer from rising prices caused by a combination of poor business judgement on the part of the utilities and greed on the part of the producers.

HOW CAN WE PREVENT FUTURE INCREASES?

Given the above facts, it appears that in order to prevent future increases, and to significantly reduce the damage that past increases have done, changes in both federal and South Dakota law may be necessary. In South Dakota, the repeal of the provision which forces the State PUC to automatically approve Purchased Gas Adjustments approved by FERC would give state regulators who, by and large, are more consumer-oriented than federal regulators, the opportunity to prevent unjustified rate increases caused by producer greed.

On the Federal level, it is very apparent that the regulatory mechanism now in place simply is not doing the job. Under the present law, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, in its present makeup, is so producer-oriented that it all but ignores consumer interests. New federal legislation is desperately needed to insure that another doubling of natural gas rates does not occur in the next five years, as it did in the past five.

In the House of Representatives, the House Energy and Commerce Committee has been working on such new legislation for over a year. Unfortunately, the makeup of the Committee is heavily weighted in favor of producer states, who want to deregulate all prices. The Chairman of the Committee, Congressman John Dingell of

Michigan, has worked to prevent them from bringing a bill out of Committee which would have the effect of letting producers charge whatever they want for the supplies of gas which they control. He prefers, as I do, legislation which would do the following things:

1. Roll back natural gas rates to 1982 levels.
2. Allow utilities to renegotiate "take or pay" contracts so they would not have to pay artificially inflated prices for gas they cannot use, and pass on those added costs to their customers.
3. Disallow "indefinite escalator" clauses in contracts, which allow producers to keep raising their rates and passing on these raises to utility customers.

While it will be difficult to overcome producer state representatives, and the big money that the oil and gas companies are pouring into their campaign to remove all price controls from these vitally needed natural resources, examples of the ruinous price increases which producers are forcing on utility consumers, such as the recent MDU increase, will, I hope strengthen our hand in passing this urgently needed consumer protection legislation. It is my intention to bring all the pressure I can to bear on both the House and Committee leadership to bring such a bill before the House.

However, for such a bill to become law, it must also pass the Senate. Given the past performance of the Senate on this issue, it does not appear at the present time the outlook for such action is favorable. As a matter of fact, on November 15 of this past year, a vote was held on a piece of legislation (S. 996) offered by Republican Senator Nancy Kassebaum of Kansas. This legislation would have meant for you, as an MDU customer, a rollback to the rates operating in 1982. It would also have forced the producers to renegotiate their unfair "take or pay" contracts, and would have removed indefinite price escalator clauses from all contracts. In short, this legislation would have gone a long way toward correcting the spiralling price increases that natural gas rates have undergone. Unfortunately, a combination of Administration and oil and gas company lobbying pressure resulted in that bill being defeated by a vote of 71-26. The outlook for any future Senate action, given this defeat, is cloudy at best. However, the urgency of the problem may force the Senate to reconsider what I regard as an unfortunate mistake.

THE BOTTOM LINE—WHO IS TO BLAME?

There is probably no less rewarding exercise in public life than the one of attempting to assign blame for unfortunate situations. The MDU rate increase is a fine example of this. In this instance, there is plenty of blame to go around. The Congress is to blame for passing legislation in 1978 which overestimated the good business sense of the utility companies and pipelines, and underestimated the greed of the producers. It attempted by the passage of this legislation to enforce the law of supply and demand on the natural gas industry. What the Congress did not take into account is that utilities and pipelines are basically monopoly industries, and gas producers operate in a manner closely approaching a cartel. As any student of economics knows, supply and demand does not work with either monopolies or cartels.

Second, the administrative agency which is to protect the consumer on the federal level, FERC, has allowed its rigid ideology to blind itself to the real hardships that

huge rate increase can cause, and has, as a matter of principle, allowed nearly every rate increase requested.

Third, the laws of South Dakota have, by preventing the state PUC from reviewing rate increases approved by FERC, removed the PUC from an effective oversight role in the area of rate increases.

Fourth, the utility companies and pipelines have, through poor business judgement, allowed themselves to become trapped into "take or pay" contracts with indefinite price escalator clauses. This increases drastically their cost for natural gas, and they, as a monopoly, penalize their customers for their poor business decisions.

Finally, the natural gas producers, by their greed, have destroyed any illusions that they will operate in a free enterprise business system. By their insistence on raising their prices, and controlling supplies to artificially inflate prices even further, they, if anyone, have been the prime cause of rate increases.

But the time for assigning blame is long past. What is needed now, and needed urgently, is the passage of corrective legislation which will roll back price increases, outlaw "take or pay" contracts, and abolish indefinite price escalator clauses. It is my intention to see that such legislation is passed in this session of Congress. I would, of course, appreciate your comments on this investigation.●

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 30, 1984

● Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, on January 26, 1984, I was absent from the floor of the House of Representatives. Had I been present, I would have voted in the following fashion:

Rollcall No. 10: House Resolution 403, privilege of the House, the House agreed to a motion to table the resolution directing the House Committee on Rules to undertake an investigation concerning the matter of proxy voting, "nay";

Rollcall No. 11: H.R. 2714, Agricultural Productivity Act, the House passed the measure to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to take certain actions to improve the productivity of American farmers, "nay"; and

Rollcall No. 13: H.R. 2900, NOAA authorization, the House agreed to the Andrews amendment that directs NOAA to notify Congress and wait for 45 days before contracting out any function or activity presently performed by Federal employees, "no."●

OUTSTANDING COOPERATION IN THE COMMUNITY OF FORESTHILL

HON. NORMAN D. SHUMWAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 30, 1984

● Mr. SHUMWAY. Mr. Speaker, at a time when all levels of government face tight budgets, financial cutbacks, and other fiscal challenges, I would like to share with my colleagues an outstanding example of public-private cooperation within my congressional district.

In the small mountain community of Foresthill, some 50 citizens have been seriously hampered by the fact that the primary route to and from their community is a poorly surfaced, substandard wagon trail made by 19th century gold prospectors. While funds are being sought for major reconstruction of the Auburn-Foresthill Road, members of the Foresthill Road Safety Club and other citizens have volunteered their services as flagmen and women and pilot car drivers for the Place County road crew, which maintains the deteriorating road. Due to severe budget shortages, major road improvements have been neglected. However, the addition of the volunteer community work force has freed the county's professional road crew to work on the road more actively. Approximately 2,000 man-hours of labor have been donated by the volunteers—hours that would usually cost the community \$10 per hour in tax dollars.

Additionally, similar cooperative efforts from atop the Foresthill divide have resulted in the successful remodeling of a small library and courtroom, as well as establishment of an active search-and-rescue team and ambulance service. Notably, but not surprisingly, funds for the purchase of the ambulance were raised by the safety club, and several citizens have certified as emergency medical technicians and volunteer their abilities to the ambulance service.

My constituents have made an admirable and valuable contribution to their community and country, and I am proud to offer them as an exemplary demonstration of what can be accomplished when the private sector assumes responsibility for its needs, instead of relying solely upon the government for solutions to its problems. It is this spirit of cooperation and self-sufficiency which has contributed significantly to the restoration of our self-reliance and consequent self-respect.●

MORTGAGE REVENUE BONDS

HON. THOMAS A. DASCHLE

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 30, 1984

● Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. Speaker, on December 31, 1983, the authority for individual States to issue mortgage revenue bonds expired. While there were a variety of reasons for the failure of the Congress to pass reauthorizing legislation for this vitally needed program, the fact remains that States no longer have the authority to institute their own programs to assure housing affordability for low- and middle-income citizens. What appears even more incomprehensible is that reauthorizing legislation was not passed despite the fact over 75 percent of the membership of both this House and the Senate are on record in favor of the continuance of the program.

As I said, there are a variety of reasons for the failure of this Congress to reauthorize. For instance, as late as November 15 of this past year, mortgage bond reauthorization was scheduled to come up as a part of H.R. 4071, the Ways and Means Committee general tax bill. Unfortunately, there were other elements of that bill, particularly in the section dealing with a cap on industrial revenue bonds, that many Members, including myself, opposed. The rule under which consideration of this bill was to be held foreclosed us from the opportunity of addressing the IRB section of the bill and this, along with other reasons, caused the defeat of the rule on the bill.

All of this, however, is past history. What should concern us now is that a program which, in 1983, financed 220,000 homes for low- and middle-income people, and in its history has provided financing for over 1 million home buyers, is no longer in existence. This program, which allows mortgage rates of from 2 to 3 points below conventionally financed mortgages, making homeownership possible for thousands of people who could otherwise not afford it, has effectively ceased to exist.

In some ways, my own State of South Dakota has been relatively fortunate. Proceeds from the last State bond issue will, according to estimates by State housing authorities, be able to provide financing for home purchases until March or early April. However, this small blessing is tempered by the knowledge that on that date, if not sooner, the well will run dry, and the program will be at an end, unless we act expeditiously to do what we all say we want to do, and reauthorize this program.

The benefits that flow from this financing mechanism are not, of course, limited only to those who purchase

homes under the program. In 1983, for instance, revenue bond proceeds financed roughly 90,000 new units, almost 15 percent of all new single family home sales. New single family home construction financed by these bonds, in 1983 alone, generated 100,000 new jobs, producing \$1.7 billion in wages. Finally, Federal, State, and local taxes generated by the construction of new bond-financed units in 1983 totalled nearly \$800 million.

Obviously, this is a worthwhile program that should be reauthorized. As a sign of my own commitment to reauthorization, I am today introducing legislation which would extend the authorization for State mortgage revenue bond provisions for 30 years, until December 31, 2013.

I have chosen this length of authorization for two reasons, one legislative and one symbolic. While I suppose that a 5-year reauthorization, as made in H.R. 4071 is generally acceptable, I would like to avoid, in the future, the situation which we are now in, where this very worthwhile program is being held hostage to other tax proposals. While a permanent authorization of the program would also serve the same purposes, I also believe, in principle, that no Federal programs, or tax laws, should be of a permanent nature.

My second reason for a 30-year extension is a symbolic one. It is essentially the 30-year, fixed rate mortgage which has made homeownership a reality to many of our citizens who could not otherwise afford homeownership. While high interest rates have forced many potential home buyers into creative financing options involving sliding interest rates, balloon payments and the like, it is my firm belief that the 30-year fixed rate mortgage is still the most desirable and efficient mechanism for assuring homeownership. Extending the authorization of the mortgage revenue bond program for this period is a reaffirmation of that belief.

It is my sincere hope that, very quickly, we can do what we say we all want to do and pass a mortgage revenue bond reauthorization. My introduction of this bill today is, as I said, only one small indication of dedication to that end.●

RETIREMENT OF LT. CHARLES FEELEY

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 30, 1984

● Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month, one of the most notable careers in Massachusetts law enforcement came to the end of one phase. Police Lt. Charles Feeley retired after 42 years as a member of the Newton

Police Department. Few people in America have done as much as Charlie Feeley to promote the proper respect for law among young people. Few people have devoted themselves as selflessly and cheerfully as Charlie Feeley has over a lifetime to the protection of his friends and neighbors. And Charlie Feeley's friends and neighbors included all of the people of the city of Newton whose happiness for Charlie at his retirement is colored by their sadness that they will no longer have his services in the Newton Police Department.

We know that Charlie's retirement will not keep him from continuing to be an active and respected presence in the city and we know he will be continuing to work in projects related to young people, to law enforcement, and to other issues that have been dear to him. But we all do want to pause at this moment of Charlie's formal retirement to pay tribute to an extraordinary man and the services he has done for all of us. Like his colleagues on the police department of Newton and of police departments elsewhere, Charlie Feeley has given generously of his time and of himself to make his city safe for those who live and work in it.

If I may close on a personal note, Mr. Speaker, when I moved to Newton in May 1980, I found that my neighbor one house away on Floral Street was Charlie Feeley. He went out of his way to welcome me as a neighbor and he has been a good friend and a good neighbor ever since. It is a genuine pleasure for me to be able to extend my own best wishes to Charlie as he ends one phase of his career and thinks about what he is going to do next.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with the membership the articles from the Newton Graphic taking note of Charlie Feeley's service to the city of Newton.

The articles follow:

[From the Newton Graphic, Jan. 18, 1984]

KUDOS AND FAREWELL TO CHARLIE FEELEY

When Lt. Charlie Feeley took off his badge last week, after 42 years with the Newton Police Department, the city lost one of its most valuable natural resources and one of its greatest gardeners.

Feeley cultivated minds in the Garden City, the minds of hundreds of young people who turned to him in times of trouble and met a man instead of a badge. His realism, his sensitivity and his wit made him accessible to everyone he met. His vast experience, solving problems of every imaginable sort throughout the city, lent weight to his words that a badge and uniform never could have.

He is a man who seemed to decide early in life what his mission should be—to serve and protect. A policeman's role seemed to him to be the best way to achieve that mission. It is hard to imagine another role that would have allowed him to reach so many people and do so much lasting good over the course of more than four decades.

If it is true "as the twig is bent, so grows the tree," and if it is true that the city has produced some young men and women with the highest possible promise, which it has, then let's give credit to the man who straightened out so many of those twigs before the turns they took were irreversible.

A facilitator, a mediator, an extraordinary showman whose urbane wit and warmth have turned dull retirement parties into gala affairs and dry lectures into real lessons for living, Feeley has to promise his retirement does not mean he will fade from the public life.

We insist.

The Garden City still needs to be cultivated by the strong, sensitive hands Feeley has developed during his decades of public service.

GOODBY CHARLIE
(By Laura Barrett)

NEWTON.—Lt. Charles Feeley, described as the father of police community services in Massachusetts, friend to countless youths in trouble with the law, master of the master of ceremonies circuit in Newton and all-around humanitarian, retired last week after 42 years with the Newton Police Department.

"It's all been rewarding. I never had a chance to get bored," said Feeley in an interview on his last day on the job. "I walked in here in 1942 in a uniform I had borrowed from Officer Greeley. I'm walking out 42 years later in my own uniform and with very friendly feelings towards everyone."

The feelings around the police department were apparently mutual.

"I've been thinking about him for days," said Chief William F. Quinn. "It's hard to describe how I feel. Charlie Feeley is such a beautiful human being. I know a lot of us felt so bad all week thinking about him leaving, we couldn't even look him in the face. Before he walked out the door I put my arms around him and hugged him and asked him to please continue to be my consultant. I just hope he finds something to do to keep himself busy, because I know he's not the type of person to just curl up in retirement."

Far from "curling up," the 65-year-old lifelong Newton resident intends to continue to offer his safety advice to police departments, stores and institutions, and undoubtedly will still preside over numerous civic functions as storyteller and supreme emcee.

Feeley began his career as a city employee in 1936 when he became a lifeguard at Allison Beach on the Charles River. Six years later he was hired for \$28 a week as a temporary reserve officer with the police department.

"I was told by the old timers then it was a temporary job and I shouldn't consider it permanent," he said. "I've kept that in mind ever since then and have never felt a sense of permanency. I never had a proprietary feeling about anything in my life, except perhaps about the City of Newton. About my city I'm like Kevin White with a little bit of Ray Flynn in me."

Feeley may well be the best known man in Newton, according to Sgt. James O'Donnell, his successor as head of the Community Services Bureau. "Charlie knows everybody. Absolutely everybody," he said.

Officer Paul Golden, who worked with Feeley in that office for the past nine years, agreed. "Every time Charlie talked with anybody who has Newton roots, before they were finished talking he would have been

able to name at least one member of that person's family."

The public safety position which Feeley founded and held for 33 years was well-suited to his affable and social service-oriented nature. Among his numerous tasks were administering the traffic supervisor program, working with juvenile delinquents, dealing with the press, establishing the bicycle safety program (reportedly the first such program in the country), confronting racial problems in the city, setting up neighborhood watch programs and other crime prevention measures and serving as a liaison between the police department and city institutions, most notably the schools.

What most parents will remember him for is advocating on behalf of their children.

"Charlie didn't have any children of his own," said Capt. Thomas Dargan, "so he made everyone his kids. With him around, kids always had somebody to go to bat for them."

An outspoken liberal, Feeley tried to ferret out the reasons why a youth committed a crime and to remedy the problem through nonjudicial means, if possible. "He always kept the kid's best interest in mind," said Golden. "Sometimes he'd have to deal with an irate parent, but he'd always be quick to remind them that he didn't have any kids of his own and his job was to work for all the kids."

"Charlie was a liberal thinker before anyone else in the police department knew what that meant," Chief Quinn said. "He is a non-violent person who is appalled by any hint of police brutality or violence of any kind."

"He also has a streak of stubbornness in him," the chief continued, "and really didn't care about rank when it came to standing up for something he believed in. He could be a tough guy. I never saw him back down before another lieutenant, a captain or a chief when he thought he was right. And I had a great deal of respect for his advice."

The respect is reciprocated. Said Feeley, "I have been really lucky. The last two chiefs I worked for have been outstanding. Quinn has children of his own and he always supported me in my department and in my work with children. He's a boss that let's you disagree without being disagreeable."

Feeley said that his values were formed during his years growing up in Newton. His family came to Newton in 1830 as artisans to build churches here, and subsequent generations have been deeply rooted in police work. He describes his father as a beloved police officer who was so respected around town he could arrest people by telephone—by merely asking them to turn themselves in.

"I always knew as a boy that most people are good. Even people that my father had to arrest were generally reasonably nice people—except for one or two activities that weren't so nice," he said. "I learned early on that there will always be a percentage of the population who will commit crimes. I never expected society to be perfect, so I was never disappointed."

"I don't think that kids today are much different from kids in my youth," he continued. "There have always been good kids and bad kids, and the bad ones are in the extreme minority. We've always had so many good people in Newton. We still have the candy-strippers at Newton-Wellesley Hospital who work for nothing and young men who

work there who don't even get the recognition that candy-stripers get."

Feeley's police service was interrupted by a three-year stint in the Air Force during World War II when he was an intelligence specialist and ground school teacher who served in the Philippines and Japan.

Following his discharge he returned to patrol work, and during his off-duty hours he helped reorganize the Nonantum Boys Club, an organization he eventually headed.

In retirement, Feeley said he will continue to work for what he believes in just as he did while in uniform. "I'm not the easiest person to get along with," he insisted. "I've often said 'yes' when a 'no' was expected and 'no' when someone wanted me to say 'yes.' But I never said 'yes' when that would be a false answer."

"There's nobody quite like him," said Quinn. "Nobody at all."

TRIBUTE TO BING WALLACE

HON. NORMAN D. SHUMWAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 30, 1984

● Mr. SHUMWAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask that my colleagues join with me in recognizing the outstanding accomplishments and unselfish contributions of Bing Wallace, who has just earned the title of "Stocktonian of the Year for 1983." This coveted award, given annually by the Stockton, Calif., Board of Realtors, recognizes exceptional civic and community-minded service. Few individuals qualify for this tribute quite as much as does Bing Wallace.

In advising her of her selection as "Stocktonian of the Year," board members presented Bing with a large gold key inscribed with the words "You have the key to our city and the key to our hearts." The board believed, rightfully so, that these words reflected the feeling of everyone who has ever had the privilege of knowing or working with Bing. Not only has she contributed to the betterment of the community in virtually every possible area—she has also motivated others to do likewise. Her enthusiasm and dedication are contagious, and she has prompted scores of civic-minded individuals to follow in her footsteps, and to carry on the worthwhile projects she has begun.

Bing Wallace has been a member of the American Red Cross Board for 25 years. She served as a Gray Lady during World War II, and she instructed the first group of black women in San Joaquin County on home nursing. She is a member of numerous boards, from the Children's Home to the YMCA, and her effective leadership has advanced every community cause from the Historical Society to the United Way.

I extend every best wish and my wholehearted congratulations to Bing Wallace, "Stocktonian of the Year," as

well as every best wish for continued success.●

NEW WATER POLICIES REVEALED

HON. DICK CHENEY

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 30, 1984

● Mr. CHENEY. Mr. Speaker, representatives of the administration recently met with Members of Congress from the West to discuss the policies of the executive branch regarding water development programs which are so important to Western States.

So that all of my colleagues will have an opportunity to review the administration's position, I have included in today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a copy of a letter from President Reagan to Senator PAUL LAXALT which explains these policies.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, D.C., January 24, 1984.

Hon. PAUL LAXALT,

U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR PAUL: Some time ago, you and 14 of your colleagues wrote to me expressing your concerns regarding water project development. I appreciated receiving this valuable counsel which has helped crystallize the extensive discussions within the Administration on this vital subject.

We all agree on the goals. These goals are to revitalize the magnificent water development programs launched early in our Nation's history. The Federal-State partnership has succeeded even beyond the dreams of those who developed the concept so many decades ago. This partnership has helped create abundant year-round water, electric and food supplies; reduced flooding, and provided low-cost inland, coastal and oceanic waterborne transportation. In addition, millions of Americans have enjoyed vast new opportunities for water-related recreation.

Providing enough high quality water promptly to those who need it is a task that has confronted Americans since the earliest days of our national experience. In the first summer at Plymouth, the Pilgrims experienced a summer drought that nearly ruined their crops. More than 350 years later, Americans had to contend with flooding on the Mississippi and the Colorado, and drought throughout most of the rest of the Nation. The lesson of these events is clear. Providing enough high quality water where and when it is needed is a never-ending process.

This Administration is committed to working with the States, local entities and those private sector interests concerned with water development all across America. We are rebuilding the Federal-State partnership so that we can resume water development efforts to avert water crises in the coming decades. We have accomplished the following:

Re-established the policy of State primacy in water rights resulting in less interference from the Federal Government in water resources management.

Reinforced State primacy by the repeal of a Federal non-reserved water rights opinion.

Established and successfully implemented a process for negotiated settlements of Indian water rights disputes.

Offered States the option of having Federal reserved water rights within their boundaries expeditiously inventoried and quantified to enhance their management capability.

Implemented the Reclamation Reform Act of 1982 to recognize advances in agricultural technology and the market economy based on the family farm, giving these farmers an opportunity to build commercial operations without unrealistic limitations on their access to land and irrigation water.

Established new Principles and Guidelines for water project planning to remove cumbersome regulations and promote flexibility in planning, thereby encouraging water resources development.

Elevated water resources decisionmaking to the level of the Cabinet Council on Natural Resources and the Environment, chaired by the Secretary of the Interior.

Presented to Congress new project construction proposals incorporating increased non-Federal financing based on the tangible economic returns produced by the projects.

All of these actions have helped to rebuild and strengthen the foundations of the Federal-State partnership so we can move forward to develop much needed, environmentally sound and economically prudent water resources projects. We have made numerous studies and conducted extensive discussions within the Administration in quest of ways that the Administration, the Congress, the States, and the American people can develop true partnership arrangements that recognize the realities of today's economics and tomorrow's environment. We are gratified that Congress is now addressing the key issues related to water project cost sharing and financing.

Water development needs, geography, climate, economy, fiscal capacity, and Federal interests all vary from State to State, and from region to region. Furthermore, the Federal Government has made prior commitments to individual States with regard to water development within their borders. During the past months, I have fully considered the views expressed by you, your colleagues, the Cabinet Council on Natural Resources and the Environment, and many of the Governors regarding how the Federal Government might participate in water project development and project financing under these conditions. Traditionally, many Federal water project beneficiaries have repaid the construction costs of their projects, but we all agree new partnership arrangements will be necessary to finance any additional projects in the future.

It is time to conclude the discussion and to establish a national water project financing policy so that we can get on with the job of completing projects where commitments already have been made and undertaking new construction starts to meet the country's future needs.

Indeed, the construction of storage reservoirs has not kept pace with the increasing demand for water. As a result, our water supply is less reliable and more vulnerable to drought than it was a decade ago. We must develop even better ways to work together effectively. We will have to make the best use of the water we have if we are to avoid serious future problems. I am convinced that by working with State and local governments we can solve the problems of flood, drought, and quality.

The water project financing and cost-sharing policy of this Administration is:

All Federal water development agencies will continue to seek out new partnership arrangements with the States and other non-Federal interests in the financing and cost sharing of all proposed projects. Each such agency will negotiate reasonable financing arrangements for every project within its respective areas of responsibility.

Prior commitments to individual States with regard to water development within their borders must be considered and shall be a factor in negotiations leading up to project construction.

Consistency in cost sharing for individual project purposes, with attendant equity, will be sought.

Project beneficiaries, not necessarily governmental entities, should ultimately bear a substantial part of the cost of all project development.

Safety problems at Federal dams should be corrected as expeditiously as possible. The cost of safety work should be borne by the Federal Government. However, if additional economic benefit results from the modification, appropriate cost sharing among the beneficiaries shall be allocated by the appropriate Secretary. Criteria to determine dam safety designation shall be developed by an interagency technical team in consultation with non-Federal parties.

The costs incurred by the Federal Government in project planning generally will be shared with project sponsors. Specific arrangements will differ among agencies because of their differing planning, authorizing, and funding procedures.

Once financing, cost sharing, and cost recovery arrangements have been agreed to, they will be reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget and submitted to the Congress for ultimate disposition.

This process will result in arrangements that are workable, fair, just, and practical. It will put into place the final building blocks in an improved program to meet America's current and impending water needs while recognizing Federal budgetary realities.

I sincerely appreciate your cooperation on this subject. Working together, we can move ahead into a new era of water project development for the benefit of the Nation and all Americans.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN.●

THE GRACE COMMISSION

HON. THOMAS A. DASCHLE

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 30, 1984

● Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. Speaker, the recently released report of the Grace Commission on reducing Federal spending has already caused a great deal of controversy, both in the method which the Commission used to determine the total amounts of savings, and the priorities which it used to determine where those savings could be made. For instance, I would feel that any attempt to charge what are called "market rates" for federally generated hydroelectric power does not take into account the commitment that was made to the recipients of

that lower cost power when their land was taken away from them for the construction of such generating facilities.

Similarly, the outright condemnation of all water development projects as "pork barrel" seems to me to overlook the fact that many of these projects contribute significantly to the production of the national wealth, and the preservation of the land.

Nevertheless, it would be as irresponsible to throw out the entire report because we disagree with parts of it as it would be to accept it entirely because we agree with certain parts of it. I would recommend to my colleagues that we carefully study the recommendations of the Grace report to see what portions of it do, in fact point out realizable, equitable savings. As a contribution to the examination, I would like to insert in the RECORD at this point a background article on the Grace Commission report which appeared in the January 29 edition of the Washington Post. I agree with J. P. Bolduc, a Commission member, when he says:

If we have 16 recommendations, and 12 are no good, why can't they just say "Hey, four are good. . . . Whatever is a good idea, let's do it."

The article follows:

EXPERTS CITE FLAWS IN GRACE PANEL'S CLAIMS FOR SAVINGS

(By Spencer Rich)

Republican as well as Democratic budget experts say that President Reagan's Grace Commission greatly exaggerated the savings that would come from its plan—which the president invoked twice last week—to cut government spending.

The commission said its proposals would save \$424 billion in three years. Its critics say the savings would be much less, even in the unlikely event that all the proposals could be enacted.

In his State of the Union address and again in a speech the next day, Reagan hailed the report, put together over the past 18 months by a business task force headed by J. Peter Grace of W.R. Grace & Co., as an almost painless way to cut spending and reduce the deficit by eliminating federal waste and inefficiency.

The report, formally called The President's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control, says the reductions in spending can be achieved "without raising taxes, without weakening America's defense buildup and without in any way harming necessary social welfare programs."

But experts across the board, including some of Reagan's fellow Republicans, are extremely skeptical of some of its proposals and doubt that it will produce the claimed savings.

"Based on the few cases we have had a chance to investigate, the savings potential of a number of the Grace Commission recommendations may be only a small fraction of the amount stated," said Congressional Budget Office Director Rudolph G. Penner, a former official of the Ford administration, in testimony to Congress recently.

The CBO, General Accounting Office, various departments of government and congressional committees are now evaluating the proposals.

"In the opinion of people who are well informed, the savings estimates are enormously exaggerated," said Herbert Stein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers in the Nixon administration. "We've had things like this since the Hoover Commission [in 1949] that purport to save huge amounts that don't materialize."

Frank C. Carlucci, former deputy secretary of defense under Reagan, said he had "the impression" that many of the estimates making up the proposed three-year Pentagon savings of \$92 billion to \$100 billion are far too high.

As long as six months ago, when the initial defense proposals were outlined, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said it would be "cruelly unfair for the American people to perceive that vast savings can be realized within a very short time."

The doubts reach into the White House. Some officials have told The Washington Post that they question whether the savings will be anywhere near projected levels.

One source said even Office of Management and Budget Director David A. Stockman "has great reservations; he thinks some of the numbers are less than perfect."

The doubts stem from three factors: political obstacles to some proposals; the fact that many other proposals would not take full budgetary effect for many years; and a growing conviction among government experts who are studying the proposals that many of the savings have been grossly overestimated.

Many proposals are not feasible politically and some are opposed not just by Democrats but by powerful administration figures within the administration. The notion has gained ground—in part from some of the commission's language—that most of the savings would come from improving government efficiency and eliminating waste.

But as the commission's chief operating officer, J.P. Bolduc, emphasized, the commission has never claimed that. Bolduc is a senior vice president of W.R. Grace & Co.

"To describe it as management changes is misleading," said Stein. "It's policy changes."

In fact, three-quarters of its recommendations would require legislation. Many of the biggest savings would come from longstanding and controversial proposals that previously have been put forward and knocked down—in Congress or by the executive branch.

For example, the commission recommended an overhaul of the military and civil service retirement systems to make people work longer and, in effect, reduce benefits. Eventually it would cut program costs by the equivalent of \$58 billion over three years in present-day dollars.

The Pentagon is extremely unenthusiastic about the military part of this proposal.

Weinberger, in his statement last year, said that "tampering with the military retirement system [would] create havoc with the morale and readiness of our troops and would thus damage our ability to deter war."

He also pointed out that Congress "has consistently refused" to enact other proposals, such as closing military commissaries and various other military bases.

"To put a big price tag on things that are undoable doesn't contribute to the process," Carlucci said.

Two other proposals would produce savage fights and seem unlikely to pass in the near future.

One would cap growth of Medicare and Medicaid and convert them to a private-sector program, saving \$29 billion over three years.

The other would reduce public aid to the working poor and near-poor by assigning cash values to in-kind income, such as Medicaid and food stamps, and sharply targeting aid to those below the poverty line or 125 percent of the poverty of the poverty line (\$59 billion over three years).

There are many other equally controversial proposals. "Some of it has a dream-world quality," one administration official said. "You couldn't screw up your courage to propose it."

The \$424 billion net savings figure for three years does not cover any three-year period in the near future. Instead it covers the three-year savings of each of the 2,500 proposals once they are fully in effect, which in some cases would take 20 years. These figures were then translated back into present-day dollars to reach \$424 billion total.

As Bolduc points out, the commission made clear that it was using this procedure. But some of the language in its summaries, and much of the media coverage, give the impression that it was talking about \$424 billion over the next three years.

For example, the military and federal pension overhaul figure of \$58 billion is actually based on savings in the years 2001 to 2003.

Even if this overhaul were enacted by Congress next week, the savings from 1985 to 1987 would total no more than a few billion. Many other claimed savings could not conceivably be achieved for four, five, eight or more years even if enacted immediately.

Finally, a large number of budget experts who are evaluating the proposals believes that the savings on an item-by-item basis are overestimated.

In addition, Penner pointed out, the commission estimate assumes a 10 percent inflation rate, about twice what is expected, and would tend to inflate projected savings.

The consensus seems to be that if everything in the report were approved and initiated immediately, the savings over the next three years would be 25 to 50 percent of the commission's estimates; at the very best they might reach 50 percent for years in the future.

"They have wildly inflated estimates of savings," one Pentagon source said.

Carlucci said, "We laid out a substantial [defense] procurement improvement two years ago with \$18 billion savings over five years. I don't know how you can get much more out of it. . . . I don't know of any magic in that area."

One evaluator said many of the savings amounts are "purely speculative," extrapolated from an inadequate data base on non-valid sample.

Bolduc is not fazed by these criticisms. He sticks by the commission numbers, saying, "We just didn't sit down and pull a number out a hat." And he said that many of the bureaucrats evaluating the numbers have "built-in conflicts of interest."

"Who are the people who are looking at the pension changes?" he asked. "Exactly the people who are going to be affected."

Even if the estimates are off, he said, half of \$424 billion would still be a huge amount. "If we have 16 recommendations and 12 are no good, why can't they just say, 'Hey, four are good...Whatever is a good idea—let's do it?'"

DECLARATION OF FREEDOM

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 30, 1984

● Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the "Declaration of Freedom" sent to me by Manolo Reyes, a distinguished Cuban newsman, now residing in Miami, Fla. The declaration was adopted by 1,500 Cuban exiles in Key West, Fla., on January 23, 1966. The declaration exemplifies the dedication of individuals like Mr. Reyes whose efforts are devoted to the principles of democracy and the cause of Cuban freedom.

The declaration follows:

DECLARATION OF FREEDOM

In the City of Key West, Monroe County, State of Florida, United States of America, we, the Cuban exiles in the United States, in the name of God Almighty, and speaking both for ourselves and the oppressed people in Cuba, the Martyr Island, do say:

That on January 1st, 1959, the slavery yoke that came from Europe and was extinguished in Cuba at the end of the 19th century, was resumed.

That those responsible for this high treason to our Fatherland and to our People are just a score of traitors who, usurping the Government of the Country have been acting as mercenary agents for the Sino-Soviet imperialism, and have surrendered to that imperialism our Freedom and our Dignity, also betraying the American Hemisphere.

That as a consequence of this high treason, those who are usurping the Power in Cuba (as they were never elected by the People), are imposing a regime of bloodshed, terror and hate without any respect or consideration to the dignity of the human being or the most elementary human rights.

That in their hunger for Power, these traitors, following the pattern of totalitarian regimes, are trying, within Cuba, to separate the Family, which is the cornerstone of actual society, and at the same time, are poisoning the minds of the Cuban children and youth, in their hope of extending the length of time for this abominable system.

That the rule of the Law has been wiped out in Cuba, and it has been replaced by the evil will of this score of traitors, who are acting under orders from their masters, the Sino-Soviet imperialists.

In view of the foregoing.

WE DECLARE

First: That the actual Cuban regime is guilty of high treason to our Fatherland and to the ideals of the Freedom Revolution which was started on October 10th, 1868.

Second: That this score of traitors who have committed treason against our Fatherland, in case they survive the downfall of their regime, will have to respond, even with their lives before the Ordinary Courts of Justice of Cuba.

Third: That as the Noble Cuban People will not ever surrender, because that Nation was not born to be slave, we, the Cuban People, hereby make the present

DECLARATION OF FREEDOM

We hereby swear before God Almighty to fight constantly, until death comes to us, to free Cuba from communism.

The fundamentals of this Revolution for Freedom are:

First: God Almighty, above all things, in Whom we believe as the essence of Life.

Second: The Fatherland, with all of its Laws, traditions, customs and history as a spiritual value, only surpassed by the concept of God.

Third: The Family, as the cornerstone of the Human Society.

Fourth: Human Rights, for each and every citizen, regardless of race or creed.

Fifth: The Law, as the foundation for the proper development of the Human Society.

Sixth: Democratic Government, with its three independent branches: Legislative, Executive and Judicial.

Seventh: Representative Democracy, through the exercise of Universal Suffrage, Periodically, Free and Secretive, as the expression of Popular Sovereignty.

Eighth: Freedom of Worship, Freedom of Teaching, Freedom of the Press and Free Enterprise.

Ninth: Private Property and Ownership, as the basic expression of Liberty.

Tenth: The improvement of living conditions for both rural and city working masses, with the just and necessary measures, keeping in mind the legitimate interests of both Labor and Capital.

Eleventh: The derogation and eradication of anything which is opposed to the political and religious fundamentals aforementioned, and specifically, the abolition of Communism and any other form of totalitarian manifestation.

Signed and sealed in KEY WEST, FLORIDA, on the 23rd day of January, 1966.●

HONOR MEDAL FOR PAUL EWING

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 30, 1984

● Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep respect and admiration that I rise to commend to your attention a young hero. Paul Ewing will be awarded the Honor Medal at the annual dinner meeting of the Inland Empire Council Boy Scouts of America, February 4, 1984.

On June 25, of last year, this Scout was boating with his father, Gary Ewing, and a family friend, Raymond Pestana, when they collided with another craft. Because both men were semiconscious from their injuries, they were not readily aware of the situation that was developing. The man in the other boat was injured and drowning. Paul, despite a broken leg, cuts, and bruises, dove from his boat and swam to assist the victim. His father, regaining full consciousness and thinking it was his son that was in danger, swam to the rescue scene approximately 50 feet away. After Paul clarified the situation, his father as-

sisted the injured man to safety and Paul returned to his craft.

Paul Ewing is an 11-year-old sixth grader at the Phelan Elementary School. He is also a member of Troop 53 chartered to the Phelan Ward, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

The Honor Medal he will receive is the rarest award presented by the national youth organization. Only 22 have been approved in the United States this year by this 4.6-million-member organization. The National Court of Honor has said of Paul's heroic deed, "Ewing's unselfish act saved a life and exemplified the Scout-ing tradition of selfless service."

Paul is an outstanding example of this country's youth. His courage has earned him the respect of the Nation.

And, Mr. Speaker, I take great pride in commending to my colleagues, Paul Ewing, a truly remarkable and courageous young man.●

WITH VISION WE CAN EMERGE AS A HEMISPHERE

HON. CLAUDE PEPPER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 30, 1984

● Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, having just returned with some of my colleagues from a 2-week trip to Central and South America and the Caribbean, I was particularly interested in an excellent article on the importance of Latin America to our country which appeared in the *Times of the Americas* of December 7, 1983, written by the Honorable Irving G. Tragen, whom I have known for a long time and who has rendered outstanding service in our foreign service in Latin America. I wholly agree with Mr. Tragen's sentiments that we must put more emphasis on our relations with Latin America, we must arrange to give them some relief in interest on their external debt and we must ease the terms of payment of that debt if we are to seriously arrest the growing problem of democracy in almost all of the Western Hemisphere outside of Canada and our own country. I ask unanimous consent to have this article printed in its entirety in the *RECORD* following my remarks.

The article follows:

[From the *Times of the Americas*, Dec. 7, 1983]

WITH VISION WE CAN EMERGE AS A
HEMISPHERE . . .

(By Irving G. Tragen)

No period of world history has experienced greater and more profound change than that since World War II.

The center of world power shifted from Western Europe; independent nation states have displaced colonial systems. Population has exploded across the planet. A cycle of human endeavor has been generated within

countries, and the infrastructure for an interdependent world community has been set in place.

This change has embarked mankind on a new and uncharted course.

For the United States, the change since World War II has been a forced march to leadership.

With respect to Latin America, there is growing awareness of the need for longer-term consistency in our relations—one which avoids the heights of the Alliance for Progress and the depths of benign neglect.

In the Executive Branch, the Caribbean Basin Initiative and the problems of the Hemisphere as a whole have attracted more high level attention than at any time since the era of President John F. Kennedy.

This increased attention flows not merely from today's headlines of perceived security threats in Central American and Caribbean or of the debt crisis which has bound together the solvency of North and South. There is a mixture of other, new ingredients which have emphasized the interdependence of the Hemisphere, such as:

The accelerated migration of Latin Americans to the United States and the expanding influence of Hispanic Americans in the U.S. body politic;

The growth of Latin America as a major trading partner; with one of every five jobs in the U.S. now geared to exports, it is significant that Latin America is a larger market for the U.S. than either Western Europe or Japan;

Reliance by the United States on Latin America for essential primary goods, raw materials and energy supplies; and,

The need for Latin American political support in dealing with the increasingly complex world-wide political agenda.

This re-evaluation by the U.S. is happening at a time when Latin America is no longer as dependent on the U.S. political and economic power as it was immediately prior to and following World War II.

Since Alta Gracia in 1967, Latin America has been building its own internal structures for consultation and coordination.

Integration schemes have persisted despite wars, economic crisis and occasional defections. Latin countries have begun to play influential roles in the world-wide arena and have established their own independent positions on issues critical to vital U.S. interests.

There are indeed emerging significant changes in the traditional asymmetry of power in the Hemisphere. U.S. hegemony reflected by the Monroe Doctrine, even as re-defined by the Good Neighbor Policy, began to be displaced with the OAS Charter when the U.S. accepted the doctrine of non-intervention and the concept that collective political and juridical limitations could be placed on the unilateral exercise of its power in the Hemisphere.

Inter-Americanism, flowing from Simon Bolivar's vision in convening the 1826 Congress of Panama, has given us great moments of collective action as, for example, under the Alliance for Progress and the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights but it has also caused frustration such as with the Malvinas.

In a recent paper of "The Crisis in Latin America," Professor Howard J. Wiarda of the University of Massachusetts and the American Enterprise Institute succinctly summarized the seriousness which those of us North Americans who have long been associated with Latin America relate to the problems of our Hemisphere today:

"The fact is that we do consistently misinterpret, disparage, misunderstand, condescend toward, moralize about and underestimate Latin America. But that is only part of the picture. For it is also clear that in this country we (or at least some persons) do pay attention to Latin America; we do care about the area, we are—albeit often dimly—aware of its growing importance to us; we do not treat it wholly as a reflection of our domestic politics; we do recognize the changed circumstances in Latin America; the area has come to press itself upon our consciousness; and we have begun to recognize that our institutional paraphernalia do not always work well in other cultures or societies."

It is with this sense or realism that the Aspen Institute in its June 1982 Report on "Governance in the Western Hemisphere" pointed out that the bases for a new accommodation by the United States with Latin America and the Caribbean must recognize the central role which the area gives to development.

The issue of development, posed in terms of common interest in the improved well-being and enhanced quality of life for our people, can perhaps bridge many of the problems which apparently divide us in the Hemisphere.

The closest links of cooperation have come from our joint efforts to create the Inter-American Development Bank; to build the Pan-American Highway; to expand education, food, health care and jobs under the Alliance for Progress.

In the spirit of Bolivar which pervaded the Congress of Panama, I suggest that our perceptions focus clearly on the seeds of understanding which he sowed.

How can we convert the dangers of our current crisis—the challenges of our era in change—into an opportunity for a better tomorrow?

Obviously, there is competitiveness and disparities in objectives between the North and the South of our Hemisphere.

But the answer is not confrontation.

The tendency of both sides is to turn off new initiatives raised in confrontation. Instead, we need to find, perhaps from the blueprints of Bolivar the Statesman, the formula for addressing, with painstaking care, the issues which face us, disaggregate them to identify points of concordance and to set in motion the process of analysis, negotiation and accommodation which permit us progressively to narrow our differences and harmonize our futures.●

LABOR AND THE POLITICAL PROCESS

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 30, 1984

● Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, in recent months, much attention has been focused on the changing role of labor in the political process. Recently, my distinguished colleague and chairman of the House Labor Management Relations Subcommittee, Mr. CLAY, addressed a Teamsters Union conference on this subject.

I would like to take this opportunity to share Mr. CLAY's eloquent assess-

ment of the challenge facing today's labor movement with my colleagues, the following statement appeared in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, January 22, 1984:

A CHALLENGE TO LABOR: WORKERS MUST USE POLITICAL ARENA TO PROTECT THEIR RIGHTS
(By Representative William L. Clay)

The precarious state of affairs facing organized labor didn't just come about with the election of Ronald Reagan. It started with the 1968 defeat of Hubert H. Humphrey and continued through the successive presidencies of Ford and Carter.

Each of them chipped away at the cornerstone, at the foundation of the concept and the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively. Nixon's administration began the assault with numerous changes in regulations and rules. Ford reneged on his promise, or should I say, was "blackmailed" into vetoing the Common Situs bill. Carter's vacillation and ineptness on Labor Law Reform was a disgrace.

The appointments by Nixon and Ford of five Justices to the Supreme Court who are either anti-labor or insensitive to the rights of workers leave organized labor without appellate recourse.

All of the presidents, starting with Nixon, have taken the position that if you give big business free reign and unencumbered license, benefits of economic prosperity will trickle down to the workers.

Well, it has not worked and in all probability never will work. While we have been experimenting with this insanity, greedy entrepreneurs have been demanding a freeze in wages, reduction of overtime pay, and decreased health and welfare benefits.

At the same time, the government has been scheming to tax those fringe benefits, transferring inspectors from occupational safety and health to union-busting activities, failing to enforce the Landrum-Griffith and Taft-Hartley laws, and appointing anti-union activists from the Right to Work Committee to key positions in the Department of Labor and on the National Labor Relations Board.

Most of the legislative proposals pending before the Congress were written by the National Right to Work Committee, the Heritage Foundation or the Chamber of Commerce: Repeal of Davis-Bacon, establishment of subminimum wages for youths, attacks on Walsh-Healy, inclusion under the Hobbs Act and lowering of protections against chemicals.

And who are those advocates of such drastic changes in our society? For the most part they are conservative cavemen who know absolutely nothing about the work ethic. Many of those appointed to key positions at the Department of Labor and the National Labor Relations Board are former activists of the National Right to Work Committee. A large majority of those appointed to top level policy-making positions are multi-millionaires who think clipping coupons and engaging in fights to take over other companies is honest work. They don't have jobs, they have hobbies.

But somewhere between the high-sounding phrases of this administration about economic calamity and economic chaos being blamed on the excessive spending of past administrations or Congress, it is becoming abundantly clear that our president is the biggest spender of them all.

In the 1980 campaign, his two biggest issues were the need to balance the federal budget and to put people back to work. The

day he was sworn into office, the deficit was \$56 billion and the rate of unemployment was 7 percent. The deficit jumped to a staggering \$200 billion and the rate of unemployment increased to 10 percent.

You in organized labor and those in the general work force are enduring such suffering because your political game is not together. Archimedes, an ancient Greek, once said, "Give me a place to stand and I will change the world." Well, the place for the men and women in organized labor to stand, united in solidarity, is the political arena.

From that podium you can change not only attitudes of officeholders, but officeholders. From that podium you can demand that they make America what it ought to be.

Too many members of labor unions have become victims of conservative propaganda, believing their improved financial condition is the result of the management generosity. Too many are so smug and secure in their middle-class status that they refuse to identify with the plight of the 16 million unemployed who are suffering disproportionately.

The high standard of living enjoyed by American workers didn't just happen. It's the result of efforts by thousands of crusaders in the labor movement, some known and many unknown. Those rights were established over the dead bodies of hundreds of brothers and sisters who put aside their personal safety to challenge a callous, insensitive system of exploitation.

NATIONAL REYE'S SYNDROME WEEK

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 30, 1984

● Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced legislation that would designate the week of November 7 to 13, 1984, National Reye's Syndrome Week. Reye's syndrome is a deadly illness which primarily attacks previously healthy children under the age of 18. RS strikes up to 1,000 children each year, and more cases are being reported each year as physicians learn to diagnose the symptoms more readily.

The cause of RS is unknown, and there may be multiple causes. It occurs equally in girls and boys. Thirty to fifty percent of the children who contract RS do not survive, and 10 to 25 percent of those who do survive suffer minor to severe disabilities as a result of brain damage. Because of increasing public awareness of this disease, a greater number of children are surviving RS.

The outcome of individual cases depends on how quickly brain swelling can be reduced. Treating the symptoms of Reye's syndrome immediately dramatically increases the child's chances for survival. This is why educating the public about RS is so important. It is my hope that this resolution will encourage increased Federal support for RS research and a greater

public awareness of this tragic affliction. I urge my colleagues to show their concern for the present and future victims of Reye's syndrome by cosponsoring this resolution.

THE SEMICONDUCTOR CHIP PROTECTION ACT

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 30, 1984

● Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, surely among the most farsighted and important constitutional provisions adopted by the Founding Fathers was that Congress establish regulations for patents and copyrights in order to encourage and protect invention and innovation. One of the most important reasons for our remarkable achievements in the research and development of new technologies is the protection which our laws provide to inventors and developers so they may profit from their innovations for a reasonable period of time.

Protecting developer's rights to rapidly changing new technologies is inherently difficult, and this is particularly true with regard to the semiconductor industry. Existing law does not provide adequate protection to semiconductor chip innovations. The designs of circuits used in small computer components do not fall within the eligible copyright protection because they are not purely ornamental, and do not fall within patent protection since, although original, they do not meet the required standard of novelty.

Since existing law does not provide protection to semiconductor designs, chip innovations by one company are subject to technological piracy by its competitors. The pirate firm can undersell the innovator since it does not have to recover the huge development costs which were borne by the innovator; accordingly, pirate firms can flood the market with inexpensive copies of the chip. This piracy is a clear, present, and unacceptable threat to the economic health of the industry and could, if not prevented, result in the decline of innovation and research. In this era of accelerated transition to a high-technology society, the impact of these developments can negatively impact the entire economy.

Mr. Speaker, in an effort to deal with this serious problem, I am joining the distinguished senior member of the California delegation, Mr. EDWARDS, and my distinguished colleagues Mr. MINETA and Mr. ZSCHAU in sponsoring H.R. 1028, the Semiconductor Chip Protection Act of 1983.

The act will grant copyright protection for the imprinted design patterns on semiconductor chips, by amending section 101 of the Copyright Act of

1976. This will give innovative semiconductor companies legal protection against the economic menace of the pirating competitors. It will also give companies the incentives to invest in research and development, by protecting them against the piracy of the results of that research and development.

H.R. 1028 will also protect the legitimate interests of other companies by immunizing innocent infringers, assuring compulsory and reasonable royalty license when needed and justified, and assuring the right to the practice of reverse engineering for the purposes of education, analysis, or evaluation. It is significant, Mr. Speaker, that this bill enjoys the unanimous support of the affected industry.

No administrative costs will be involved for the Federal Government, nor is there any loss of tax revenue. No new bureaucracy will be required to carry out the provisions of the act, as the existing copyright organization can be employed.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1028 is a balanced, reasonable, practical, and needed piece of legislation. It provides for appropriate protection of the legitimate interests of chip designers and users. I strongly encourage my colleagues to support this bill. ●

A PREDICTION THAT INEXORABLE MARKET FORCES WILL KEEP FORCING DOWN ENERGY PRICES FOR 10 YEARS

HON. TOM CORCORAN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 30, 1984

● Mr. CORCORAN. Mr. Speaker, a January 9 Wall Street Journal article by Alan Bayless reports that the outlook for energy pricing may provide good news indeed. Mr. Bayless discusses the predictions of Mr. Arlon Tussing, an economist who has compiled an impressive record in the past few years for accurate forecasts in the area of energy pricing. The article focuses on gas, but also discusses oil, coal, and electricity, particularly in connection with U.S. imports from Canada.

For the benefit of our colleagues, Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the RECORD the text of the Bayless January 9 Wall Street Journal article. [From the Wall Street Journal, Jan. 9, 1984]

NATURAL-GAS PRESSURE BUILDS TO A HEAD (By Alan Bayless)

VANCOUVER.—Arlon Tussing, a maverick, 50-year-old economist, has compiled an impressive record in the past few years for accurate but controversial forecasts in the volatile world of energy pricing.

In the fall of 1980, for example, he predicted correctly that international oil prices were peaking, even though the world-wide

consensus was for a continuous and rapid upward spiral throughout this decade. A year later, U.S. gas pipelines put their future in peril by ignoring his criticism of the trend toward high-priced and inflexible gas-purchase contracts with producers.

"The most fashionable slogan in the industry may soon be 'I can't take it and I won't pay. So sue me,'" he and colleague Connie Barlow told a meeting of energy economists in November 1981. Within 18 months, the prediction came true as Tenneco Inc. and Columbia Gas Systems Inc. reneged on huge domestic purchase contracts. More recently, Panhandle Eastern Corp. suspended its 20-year contract to buy expensive liquefied natural gas from Algeria.

These days, Mr. Tussing's Seattle-based consulting business is booming, even though he rejects the popular wisdom that recent sluggish energy prices will stabilize or begin rising with continued economic growth and cold weather. Instead, Mr. Tussing confidently predicts that inexorable market forces will keep forcing down these prices for 10 years. Canada could play an important role in the price decline because it has so much excess energy to sell in the U.S.

GAS OVERLOOKED

Mr. Tussing's forecast stems in part from his analysis of natural gas, a fuel usually overlooked in favor of oil when energy price trends are examined. In the past, the oversight has been justified, largely because government regulation made gas-price analysis unnecessary in the U.S., the world's most important energy market.

But major structural changes are creating a powerful and competitive U.S. gas-price market for the first time. The overall, long-term energy-price decline will be caused by a growth of this competition, not just within the gas industry but between gas and other fuels, Mr. Tussing says. The impact on natural-gas pipelines could be particularly painful as they leave their risk-free, regulated environment.

On the surface, the forecast may appear ridiculous, because consumer gas prices are continuing to soar despite a gas-supply glut. In fact, a recent study by the U.S. Energy Information Administration says consumers can expect to pay 10% more for gas during 1984 even though oil prices won't change much. But Mr. Tussing expects these increases to be transitory, because they result not from market pressure, but from errors the gas industry committed after decades of federal price controls were amended by the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978.

Almost overnight, the new law eliminated the gas shortages of the mid-1970s by creating more market flexibility and by allowing certain limited categories of gas to be sold at very high prices. The gas industry, however, continued to expect the reappearance of shortages. Those ingrained expectations, which haven't fully disappeared, led producers to discover and pipelines to contract for too much of the newly decontrolled supplies. At the same time, the pipelines also invested far too much in new transportation systems for expensive Canadian, Mexican and Algerian gas.

Because old gas prices had been kept so far below their market value, the pipelines combined the expensive and inexpensive gases and transmission rates and passed the increasingly higher average price on to their customers. But the price boosts have infuriated gas users, creating a hot political issue.

In 1983, the Reagan administration proposed to resolve matters with an unprecedented law that would void existing con-

tracts between gas pipelines and producers and permit free negotiations for new and presumably lower average wellhead prices.

Some congressmen, on the other hand, want to extend existing price controls and force a price rollback in time for the 1984 election. If neither side can muster enough votes, as seems likely, all gas discovered since 1978 would be decontrolled next Jan. 1 under the 1978 law, while older gas would remain controlled until the wells run dry.

The last alternative has raised fears that average wellhead prices and consumer prices will be forced up even more. That is because many existing contracts allow decontrolled-gas producers to charge the highest possible rates and because the cushioning effect of inexpensive older gas is gradually disappearing.

But Mr. Tussing doubts that prices can rise much more, because gas already costs so much that users are conserving, closing down or switching to cheaper fuels. The process is creating a "death spiral" for some interstate pipelines and local distributors because the increased cost of transporting smaller amounts of gas in turn causes even more of a decline in demand, he says. To reverse the spiral, pipelines are being forced to change tactics and negotiate a competitive "spot market" price for users that could switch fuels. This, says Mr. Tussing, will quickly lead to a two or three tier gas-user market and even a gas-futures market tied to spot prices.

The first tier would involve households and other small buyers, providing a base level of long-term demand. It would continue to require regulatory protection because such gas users wouldn't have the clout to negotiate prices.

Big industrial customers would make up the second tier. Because of their ability to bargain with pipelines for the cheapest supplies, they wouldn't require any regulatory protection. The third tier would involve the growing "contract carriage" market, in which producers sell directly to end-users and then buy the cheapest available transportation.

Mr. Tussing argues that regulators are more likely to foster competition than to prevent it, because, in any event, they can't stop energy users from seeking the lowest-cost supplier. "A little bit of competition is subversive. It spreads like a cancer," he says. The competition leads him to forecast that some pipelines eventually will be forced to seek Chapter 11 protection from creditors under U.S. bankruptcy laws because he doubts the marketplace will forgive past errors.

"Manville Corp. and Continental Airlines have shown how permissive U.S. bankruptcy laws can be used as a business strategy," he says. "Even if pipelines are showing good profits, they may have to use the same tool to get out of their contracts."

The faster regulators allow the competition to grow, the faster Mr. Tussing expects a weakening not just in gas prices but in such gas substitutes as oil, electricity and coal. All four energy sources are in excess supply at current prices, he asserts. The international oil price, of course, depends on the ability of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to maintain production at levels far below capacity and far below the needs of most of the cartel's members. Mr. Tussing expects continuing pressure on OPEC to force down the price in the spring.

Less well known is Canada's growing desire to sell cut-rate electricity to the U.S., even though some of the power may replace

gas-fired U.S. generating stations. Provincially owned British Columbia Hydro, for example, recently completed work on a \$2.1 billion dam on the Columbia River, only to discover the power had no domestic market. Half the output is still up for grabs, while the rest has been offered to Southern California—in direct competition with utilities in the U.S. Pacific Northwest, which have excess power of their own for sale. Canada's gas sales to the U.S. could also play a pivotal role in the overall price decline. With its huge reserves, overbuilt pipelines and existing export licenses, Canada could increase its share of the U.S. market to about 10 percent from 4 percent overnight, if it cut its price.

Ottawa's government-administered export price for all pipelines is currently \$4.40 per thousand cubic feet at the U.S. border, with a discount to \$3.40 for monthly takes that exceed 50 percent of contract quantities. Although that is a reduction of as much as 31 percent from the \$4.94 last April, it's still higher than the average U.S. wellhead price of \$2.59, so Canadian pipelines, U.S. utilities and the U.S. government want further price cuts. They also want Canada to abandon its uniform border price in favor of separate charges geared for individual U.S. markets.

COAL A FACTOR

In the unlikely event that the price is reduced enough to sell all of Canada's licensed exports, the reverberations would probably be felt in energy markets across North America, to the delight of consumers and the consternation of producers. The current price policy expires in October and a decision about replacing it is expected this summer.

But even without a major Canadian price cut, Mr. Tussing expects the competition to continue in the U.S. until the least environmentally acceptable fuel, coal, loses a substantial portion of its market. "That is what happened in the 1950s and 1960s—coal lost out everywhere but in the coal-producing regions of the U.S.," he says.

"Ten years of energy investments since the 1973 oil shock have created conditions for a 10-year cycle of falling prices. The price of a barrel of oil could fall to between \$12 and \$20 from \$29 currently.

"It is possible that after 10 years, new investments will have been delayed to the point that a new upward price cycle will begin. But there should be a sufficient stock of multi-fuel capacity and a sufficient development of conservation-oriented technology to prevent a repeat of the big 1970s price increases," he says.

(Mr. Bayless is Vancouver bureau chief of the Journal.)

TRIBUTE TO DR. MALCOLM H. KERR

HON. ANTHONY C. BEILENSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 30, 1984

● Mr. BEILENSON. Mr. Speaker, with the assassination of Malcolm H. Kerr, the president of the American University in Beirut, both the Lebanese and American worlds have lost a great man and a great educator. Although he was aware of the many dangers he faced as a prominent American citizen in Beirut, Dr. Kerr was resolved to

remain in that troubled city in an attempt to keep the university running smoothly.

Dr. Kerr was born in Beirut in October 1931, the son of Stanley and Elsa Kerr, both of whom were involved with the university. His father was a professor of biochemistry in the medical school, and his mother was dean of women. Dr. Kerr was graduated from Princeton University in 1953, and then returned to his beloved city of Beirut to obtain a master's degree in Middle Eastern studies at the American University. He met his wife, Ann, while both were studying there.

Dr. Kerr went on to teach political science at the University of California at Los Angeles, where he remained a member of the faculty until his appointment as president of the American University. He was renowned as a prominent scholar on the Middle East and wrote many books and essays on the subject.

Although he was known to be sympathetic to the Arab cause, Dr. Kerr nonetheless tried desperately to keep the University in Beirut apolitical. He was an extremely popular figure on campus, loved by both students and faculty.

Mr. Speaker, I deplore the assassination of this man who had only love for Lebanon and its people. These acts of violence must make the United States even more determined to help Beirut become once again the kind of city to which Malcolm Kerr could refer with pride. I extend my deepest sympathy to Dr. Kerr's wife, Ann, and his children, Susan, John, Steven, and Andrew. I also ask permission to include with my remarks an editorial on Malcolm Kerr, which appeared in the New York Times on Thursday, January 19.

The article follows:

MORE MURDER IN BEIRUT

In the murk that is Lebanon, there is a danger that the murder of yet another American might be seen as just so much more savagery. But the killing of Malcolm Kerr, president of the American University of Beirut, is a particularly barbaric challenge. Far from qualifying as a fanatic's "nationalist" gesture, it is a grave assault on civilization everywhere.

From its founding by Protestant missionaries in 1866, the American University has played a vital role in the political rebirth of the Middle East. Its first president, Daniel Bliss, eloquently defined its inclusive character: "This college is for all conditions and classes or men without regard to color, nationality, race or religion. A man white, black or yellow; Christian, Jew, Mohammedan or heathen, may enter and enjoy all the advantages of this institution . . . and go out believing in one God, in many Gods, or in no God."

With the aid of American philanthropy, the university has kept its doors open under Ottoman and European rule, through invasions and civil wars. Always sympathetic to nationalist aspirations, the school was never the captive of any creed or cause. Its graduates span the spectrum of the Middle East's

leadership. Its faculty has persistently and passionately pleaded for American understanding of the region's grievances.

In 1982, the university's acting president was abducted and held for a year by pro-Iranian terrorists. It took Syrian intervention to free him. His successor has apparently been slain by "Jihad Islami," or Islamic Holy War, the same nebulous gang that claims responsibility for the killing of 241 American marines and 58 French troops and the kidnapping of Saudi Arabia's consul in Beirut.

Whoever killed Dr. Kerr had larger purposes than driving out the marines. The aim was to banish reason, learning and tolerance. The best reprisal is to find the means to keep this university alive.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON INFANT FORMULA CONTROVERSY

HON. TOM HARKIN

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 30, 1984

● Mr. HARKIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call your attention and that of my colleagues to a highly significant occurrence which took place this past Thursday, January 26. As you know, the infant formula controversy over marketing practices in Third World countries, in particular, has been the focus of boycott for the past 6½ years. I am happy to inform you of the end of that boycott. Many Members of Congress have been involved in this important issue and will, I know, welcome this news with me.

I would like to commend the leaders and members of INFACF for their perseverance and dedication to the cause of infant health both here and throughout the world. I am certain that the actions they took to bring the issue to public attention and to sensitize public opinion was one of the most important factors in developing the WHO "Code of Infant Formula Marketing." It is safe to say that millions of babies recently born or soon to be will be healthier, brighter, and more capable of surviving due to the campaign of INFACF.

I also want to congratulate the Nestlé Co., for taking the steps necessary to change their production and marketing procedures to comply with the WHO code. I know that a large multinational company, such as Nestlé, can sometimes be impervious to change, not because of bad motives, but simply because a company that large has many interests to protect and simply takes a long time to move in a different direction. So I congratulate the officers and directors of the Nestlé Co., for "taking the bull by the horns" and reaching this agreement. They have set a standard by which other multinational or large corporations should follow.

I only hope that INFACCT will join with other groups to insure that other companies also abide by the code so that the Nestlé Co., in abiding by the code will not be put at an unfair economic disadvantage and have its markets undercut by companies who will not abide by the code.

My congratulations to all parties involved. I particularly wish to thank my colleagues whose concerns were so vital to the overall national focus of the infant formula controversy. Let us move forward in a spirit of cooperation in meeting the legitimate health needs of infants throughout the world.

I have personally been honored to serve in the capacity of national honorary chair for INFACCT, and with your permission, Mr. Speaker, I would like to additionally insert for your information a joint statement from the International Nestlé Boycott Committee and Nestlé, remarks from Nestlé, INBC, the INFACCT organization, as well as a chronology of the infant formula issue.

**JOINT STATEMENT OF INBC AND NESTLÉ—
JANUARY 25, 1984**

The International Nestlé Boycott Committee has decided to suspend its international boycott of Nestlé Company products.

Over the last decade a controversy has grown over the proper role of infant formula in the Third World, ways of marketing the products there, and the health hazards for infants resulting from improper use. Much of this controversy has been directed at infant formula manufacturers, and in 1977 INFACCT, supported by other organizations, initiated a boycott of the products of Nestlé, the world's largest manufacturer of infant formula.

Out of concern for the health of infants, the World Health Assembly in May, 1981 adopted the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes (WHO/UNICEF Code) which provides guidelines to industry, governments, health authorities and non-governmental organizations. Nestlé made a firm commitment to implement that code. Since that time there has been considerable pressure on all infant formula companies to fully comply with the Code, and much progress has been made.

INBC continued to express concern about differences it had with Nestlé's interpretation of some provisions of the Code. In December, 1983 INBC announced four areas of concern: educational materials, hazard warnings on labels, gifts to health professionals and free supplies to hospitals. Both Nestlé and INBC sought further explanation and guidance from WHO and UNICEF on these areas of the Code.

As a result of intensive discussions involving UNICEF, Nestlé further clarified its policies in these four areas of concern and INBC has recommended a suspension of the boycott.

Both parties praise UNICEF's assistance in clarifying provisions of the Code. INBC commends Nestlé for taking the leadership role in industry's compliance with the International Code. Nestlé recognizes and supports the commitment of INBC and its members to safeguard the children of the Third World from hazards related to the inappropriate marketing of infant formula.

NESTLÉ NEWS—JANUARY 26, 1984

Nestlé today welcomed the decision by the International Nestlé Boycott Committee (INBC) to end its boycott of the company's products.

"This decision is one more affirmation that Nestlé is making every effort to fully implement the World Health Organization (WHO) Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes," said Rafael D. Pagan, Jr., President of the Nestlé Coordination Center for Nutrition, Inc.

Partly as a result of this controversy over the proper role of infant formula, the World Health Assembly adopted the International Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes in May, 1981.

"Nestlé endorsed the WHO Code the day it was passed in May, 1981," said Pagan, "and has taken several steps to implement it."

In March, 1982, Nestlé announced comprehensive policy guidelines (marketing instructions) to implement the Code in countries which had not yet taken measures to put the Code into effect. All companies of the Nestlé Group were then instructed to reinforce their cooperation with governments, pediatricians, and other health professionals with a view of clarifying ambiguities in the WHO Recommendations and encouraging the development of national measures adapting the specific provisions of the Code to the needs of each country.

The following May, 1982, Nestlé announced the formation of the Nestlé Infant Formula Audit Commission (NIFAC), an independent body charged with auditing the company's infant formula marketing practices and investigating allegations that Nestlé was in violation of local codes or the WHO Code. This commission is chaired by former Senator Edmund S. Muskie and includes prominent scientists and clergy.

In October 1982, the Commission submitted to Nestlé a comprehensive set of recommended changes to its marketing instructions.

"Now that this controversy has been satisfactorily resolved," Pagan said, "we can concentrate our efforts on the real causes of infant mortality and morbidity in developing nations—contaminated water, ignorance, malnutrition, and inadequate health care."

**INBC/NESTLÉ PRESS CONFERENCE—
JANUARY 26, 1984—WASHINGTON, D.C.**

REMARKS BY SR. REGINA MURPHY, CHAIRPERSON, INTERNATIONAL NESTLÉ BOYCOTT COMMITTEE

In a town where making history is commonplace, this story stands out. The agreement just announced will have impact on the babies and mothers of the world now and always.

The winners are not here today. They are the babies who have more protection of their basic food supply and tomorrow than they had yesterday because millions of people of all walks of life, around the world, were steadfast of purpose, and because the preeminent leader of the infant formula industry has demonstrated the kind of moral courage and leadership that is expected of those at the top.

As chair of INBC I must express general gratitude to every person who made a commitment to draft and implement a just code of marketing that would protect both customers and markets—to those people of caring, courage and constancy who made today possible.

From the beginning, besides the experts and officials of WHO, there has been sus-

tained and inestimable support from the staff and leadership of UNICEF. That has been especially true in these last few days.

And although INFACCT is one of the members of INBC, they are in a special category. The rest of us are endorsers of the boycott. They are the creators and coordinators of our coalition, and all of us would freely and fervently want to pay tribute to INFACCT—the group that built an international movement from a small meeting of unorganized advocates. It is they who developed the incredible solidarity of the boycott family.

But mostly this is a story of the people—the little people. Babies and grown-ups. Little in the eyes of the world but those whose needs and capacity to serve others is writ large for all to see. We are grateful.

After the hours and days and years that sometimes seemed would never end, the end came quickly. Some of us suspect a nudge from a heavenly source when just before Christmas there was a chance meeting on a metroliner. Things moved swiftly toward the consummation of today's agreement, which was signed on behalf of INBC by Dr. William P. Thompson.

Our 87 endorsing groups, the 35 other major organizations and allies in 9 other countries, are most pleased and grateful to acknowledge the tremendous act of leadership by Nestlé, and we pledge to continue to work with them in our new-found spirit of reconciliation and respect. It is our collective contribution to the UNICEF "childhood survival revolution."

For the purpose of developing plans and strategies on a global scale we will be holding an international conference in Mexico City the first week of February.

Representatives of both boycotting nations and the third world will be present with delegates of INBC members. Monitoring of WHO code violations has been going on for a long time, and periodic publications of examples has been a powerful tool in documenting what can happen regardless of the existence of a world code.

Nestlé will implement, and we will monitor, and in six months, given full compliance, the boycott of Nestlé will come full stop. In the meantime we will work as partners.

STATEMENT BY DOUGLAS A. JOHNSON, NATIONAL CHAIRPERSON, INFANT FORMULA ACTION COALITION (INFACCT)—JANUARY 26, 1984

The hope and commitment of virtually millions of people around the world have brought us to this amazing day. The hard work and deeply shared dedication of a 6½ year struggle has brought us to this amazing day. And this day brings the children of the Third World a compelling promise: that a giant has changed its ways.

All of us on this platform—Nestlé, the INBC, and INFACCT—believe we have something to celebrate today. The signing of the joint statement yesterday represents a truly historic event in the struggle for "Health for All by the Year 2000." It was perhaps even more important than the passage of the WHO International Marketing Code itself, because it represented the Code's transition from an urgent moral mandate to the accepted business practice by the largest and singly most important actor in the world.

These changes have not come easy. They have developed over time. They have needed many voices, both outside and, I am sure, inside the company. But at last, they have come.

Nestlé have moved forward to become a model for the whole industry, a model which creates a new standard of corporate behavior. This will protect the health and lives of infants around the world from the abuses of marketing at any cost. In this commitment our interests and Nestlé's have become parallel.

The Code must be implemented in effective national programs, and we have pledged to continue and expand our efforts in this behalf. But Nestlé's leadership must also be followed by other companies, especially those of the U.S. These companies have relished sitting in the sidelines during the 6½ year Nestlé Boycott, and the responsible commitments won from Nestlé have been unfairly exploited to expand their market share. These companies would like to see this amazing day remain invisible, out of the public eye, to obviate scrutiny of their abusive marketing practices. Today we are serving notice on these companies: now they move to center stage. Nestlé's competitors will be the focus of our attention at the upcoming International Strategy Conference in Mexico City. We will announce our new campaign after that meeting.

On this day, January 26, 1984, INFAC is suspending all boycott related activity against the Nestlé Company. Grocery store campaigns to remove Nestlé products from the shelves in Boston, Chicago, and throughout the U.S. are suspended. Pickets are removed from Nestlé restaurants. The volunteer activist committees that have taken INFAC's work into the smallest towns and the largest cities across the U.S. are being called and informed of this agreement. Endorsers are receiving the INBC recommendation for consideration at the Mexico meeting. We will urge our colleague activist organizations building the Nestlé Boycott in Canada, West Germany, England, Sweden, Norway, Finland, France, New Zealand and Australia to support the INBC recommendations.

Our field monitors will closely watch the implementation steps taken by Nestlé. We believe the commitments are sincere, and will be implemented.

BOTTLE BABY CAMPAIGN: A DECADE OF ACTION—CHRONOLOGY: THE INFANT FORMULA CONTROVERSY

EARLY 1970'S

Public Exposure & the "Bottle Baby": A few voices (primarily in professional journals and at medical congresses) warn against the advance of the bottle and the danger of advertising campaigns by milk firms in the Third World.

Although infant formula manufacturers agree to "discuss" the growing problem, they also increase their promotional activities.

1973

First Public Exposure: British development magazine *The New Internationalist* published first popular account linking promotional practices of the infant formula industry with infant malnutrition and infectious disease.

1974

Activist Groups Initiate Action: The Baby Killer, a report on infant malnutrition and the aggressive promotion of artificial feeding practices in the Third World, is released by War on Want. The role of the Nestlé Company is prominently featured.

The World Health Organization (WHO) passes resolutions strongly recommending

the encouragement of breastfeeding and calls on countries to review marketing activities related to baby foods.

1975

Industry Lobby Group Formed: A number of large baby milk companies, led by Nestlé, forms the International Council of Infant Food Industries (ICIFI) to counter increasingly bad publicity regarding their activities. ICIFI publishes a "Code of Ethics" for formula promotion that is criticized as inadequate and vague by the United Nation's Protein-Calorie Action Group (PAG).

1976

Twenty-nine members of the U.S. Congress co-sponsor a resolution calling for an investigation of the United States formula companies and for development of a nutrition education program in relation to breastfeeding.

1977

INFAC Founded to Mobilize Public: The Infant Formula Action Coalition (INFAC) founded to initiate a national campaign aimed at changing the practices of the American companies and the Swiss giant, Nestlé. A National Clearinghouse is established in Minneapolis to coordinate local and regional infant formula action efforts.

Recognizing that Nestlé has not responded sufficiently to pressure from critics, Minnesota INFAC initiates a boycott of Nestlé products to: stop all promotion of Nestlé artificial formula; stop mass media advertising of infant formula; stop distribution of free samples to hospitals, clinics, and homes of newborn; discontinue Nestlé milk nurses; stop promotion through the medical profession; prevent artificial formula from getting into the hands of people who do not have the means or facilities to use it safely.

A Congressional report states that "businesses involved in the manufacture, marketing or sale of infant formula have a responsibility to conduct their overseas activities in ways which do not have adverse effects on the nutritional health of people of developing nations."

1978

Support for Boycott Snowballs: Infant Formula Action Day across the United States is observed by local INFAC groups with demonstrations, leafletting, letter-writing, fasting and other public events to increase pressure on infant formula corporations, particularly Nestlé.

The 31st World Health Assembly overwhelmingly passes a resolution recognizing breastfeeding as "the safest and most appropriate way to feed infants" during the first months of life.

TV Documents Infant Malnutrition: Over 9 million people view the CBS presentation of *Into the Mouths of Babies*, Bill Moyers' half-hour documentary on health problems caused by formula misuse in the Dominican Republic. Moyers also reveals a kickback scheme involving the formula companies paying a percentage of formula sales revenues to the Dominican Medical Association.

1979

Linda Kelsy, actress of T.V.'s *Lou Grant*, joins boycott, gives royalties from a Nestlé

commercial to INFAC. Dr. Benjamin Spock joins press conference.

International Nestlé Boycott Committee Formed: INFAC and the National Council of Churches pull together national boycott endorsing organizations. Representatives of more than thirty national organizations agree to form the International Nestlé Boycott Committee (INBC) to coordinate negotiations with Nestlé and work on the boycott. (By 1983, more than 80 national and international organizations participate in the INBC.)

IBFAN Forms Worldwide Network of Baby Activists: International Baby Food Action Network (IBFAN) is established by consumer groups at WHO meeting to coordinate monitoring and pressure campaigns on the infant formula companies worldwide.

1980

Nestlé Boycott Launches Stouffer's Focus: Nestlé-owned Stouffer hotels and restaurants become prime targets of Nestlé boycott organizing. Organizers in some 40 cities with Stouffer and Rusty Scupper facilities begin to picket and to cut back on their convention business. INFAC organizers coordinate Stouffer Stay-Away and Nestlé Boycott actions. In major cities such as Denver, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and Toronto, boycott supporters organize marches, demonstrations and Stouffer's pickets. Major conventions cancel reservations at Stouffer's facilities in Ohio, Georgia and elsewhere. Church and school boycott organizers concentrate on Nestlé's Halloween candy sales and Thanksgiving Libby's sales in their fall campaign efforts. Grocery store leafletting, church bulletin notices, and local newspaper articles alert the public to the need for continuing the boycott during these holidays.

1981

International Code of Marketing Overwhelmingly Endorsed by World Health Assembly: 118 governments vote to adopt the code in dramatic roll call vote. Only the United States votes "no". U.S. public and Congress are furious that the Reagan administration puts "profits before people."

Arthur Furer admits that Nestlé will not adopt the WHO code and will follow its provisions only if forced to do so by national legislation. Furer also admits that Nestlé will continue to lobby governments to adopt weak marketing codes.

1982

INFAC Wins Human Rights Award: INFAC receives the Letelier-Moffitt Memorial Human Rights Award for its work in educating the public about the Nestlé Boycott and infant formula misuse in Third World countries.

Nestlé Issues "Commitment" to Follow Code, but Instructions are Flawed: In March, Nestlé pledges it will follow the International Code by way of "instructions" to its field staff. But those instructions are condemned by UNICEF and others as inaccurate and inadequate. Revised instructions issued in October are only slightly better.

The Nestlé Infant Formula Audit Commission is set up, selected, and funded by Nestlé to investigate complaints about its marketing practices. Nestlé hires former U.S. Senator Ed Muskie to head it.

International Nestlé Boycott Mushrooms: With the addition of France and West Germany to the list of boycotting countries, the Nestlé Boycott becomes active in nine countries, including the United States, England, Norway, Sweden, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

1983

New Boycott Target: Taster's Choice Coffee: To step up economic clout of the boycott once more, INFAC initiates a new boycott focus aimed at Nestlé's Taster's Choice coffee, their most profitable U.S. product. The goal is to bring about real compliance by Nestlé with the International Code.

INFAC Opens Campaign Centers: In the United States, INFAC establishes two major campaign centers in Chicago (February) and Boston (August) to build a grassroots organization to stop life-threatening practices of transnational corporations. Other campaign centers are slated for major U.S. cities in the near future.

International Nestlé Boycott Grows: In 1983, Norway and Finland (through the Percentage Movement, a Finnish-based coalition of 60 national organizations) join the Nestlé Boycott movement. The number of participating countries in the Boycott is now ten, and it is still growing.●

REMARKS OF POPE JOHN PAUL II TO THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON NARCOTICS ABUSE AND CONTROL

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 30, 1984

● Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, on January 19, 1984, seven of my colleagues and I had the rare privilege of having an audience with His Holiness, Pope John Paul II at the Apostolic Palace in Vatican City. I think I can speak for each of them in stating that it was one of the highlights of the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control's six nation factfinding mission to Asia, the Middle East and Europe. We successfully accomplished the aim of our mission in a series of meetings with high ranking officials of host countries, most of whom pledged their support in helping us stamp out international drug trafficking.

During our meeting with the pope he expressed to us his deep concern about the drug trafficking and abuse problem. At our suggestion, His Holiness also indicated he would consider calling a synod of bishops to address the issue.

This problem has become so epidemic that we can no longer rely solely on international law enforcement efforts. We must, in addition, rely on the moral leadership of His Holiness, Pope

John Paul and religious leaders throughout the world.

I am pleased to take this opportunity to share with all my colleagues, by inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Pope John Paul II concerns and suggestions for continuing the war against illicit drugs worldwide:

Dear Friends: It is my pleasure to welcome today the members of the United States House of Representatives Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control. As public officials you are charged with promoting and safeguarding the common good of your fellow citizens, and thus it is your task to protect the good of the whole of your society, while at the same time preserving the rights and liberties of the individuals who make up that society.

Hence it is by no means extraneous to your work as public servants to foster social conditions in which individuals may grow and develop in a way commensurate with their human dignity, unencumbered by threats to their authentic realization as persons. Among those factors which menace the individual and impede the growth of a healthy social climate is the problem which brings you together in this assembly: namely, the scourge of narcotics trafficking and drug abuse. Obviously this problem is not unique to the United States. The flow of narcotics has reached immense proportions, so that no nation is immune from its debilitating effects.

The Church's interest and pastoral concern, both for the individuals whose lives are marked by devastating personal tragedies and for the societies which must come to grips with an increasingly dangerous phenomenon, is focused on the crucial role that the family must play in the solution to the problem.

Faced with a world and a society that runs the risk of becoming more and more depersonalized and therefore dehumanizing, with the negative results of many forms of escapism a principal one being the abuses associated with drugs the family possesses "formidable energies capable of taking the individual out of his anonymity, keeping him conscious of his personal dignity, enriching him with deep humanity and actively placing him, in his uniqueness and unrepeatability, within the fabric of society" (Familiaris Consortio, 43).

The family stands at the very foundation of society, and through its role of service to life is vitally linked to society's advancement. It provides the primary forum for the fostering of authentic and mature communion between persons, and is the place of origin and the most effective means for humanizing and personalizing society (cf. *ibid.*). With the conviction therefore that the good of the family is an indispensable value for the civic community, the Church encourages the public authorities to do everything possible to ensure that families have all the help that the need in order to fulfill their responsibilities.

I would invite you this morning to favor unhesitatingly all initiatives which aim at strengthening the family in American society. As you try to make you fellow citizens more and more conscious of the dangers of drug abuse; as you promote legislation, on the national and international level, which seeks to draw up a comprehensive plan of deterrence against trafficking in narcotics, may you ever strive to meet the needs of the family, for it is a key element in establishing stable, loving relationships and in offer-

ing to every person the support needed for a fulfilling life.

May almighty God bless you in your efforts.●

SOVIETS DECRY EVIL INFLUENCE OF U.S. FOOTBALL

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 30, 1984

● Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, I wish President Reagan had not said the Soviet Union was an evil empire, now the Soviets are escalating. They are attacking American football and the Super Bowl as an "evil influence." Not that it is serious.

You will understand, Mr. Speaker, that this hits close to home. I spent a good many years playing this American sport, and I thought it was wholesome. I thought it taught me about the American virtues of fair play, competitiveness, sportsmanship, living within the rules, and the importance of winning.

Now the Russians have opened my eyes. It turns out I was just encouraging betting, selling American beer, corrupting Europe, breaking collarbones, and pushing T-shirts.

One thing, though, really worries me. The Russians say "war is like a football game." What if they demand that we dismantle our goal posts whenever they get around to returning to the START talks? Pretty soon the liberals would begin boycotting Super Bowl TV advertisers, and there goes the economic recovery. They might even demand a freeze on the construction of football fields and before you know it, they would start pushing for complete athletic disarmament.

If they get away with this attack on the Super Bowl, our young people will not have anything left to do. They will have to begin doing the peaceful, friendly, cooperative things Russians do instead of playing football. Like invading Afghanistan.

The article prepared by the Advanced International Studies Institute follows:

SOVIETS DECRY EVIL INFLUENCE OF U.S. FOOTBALL

While Americans have been looking forward to the Superbowl with great anticipation, the Soviets have through an article in the second 1984 issue of the foreign policy journal *New Times*, attempted to attach violent and imperialistic motives to the U.S. game of football.

The main title of the article is "Uncontrolled Rage," a phrase attributed to a statement made some time ago by Los Angeles Raider Lyle Alzado when he was with the Cleveland Browns. Written by I. Marinov, it pulls together a collection of quotations on football from authors John Updike and Ernest Hemingway, NFL Commissioner Pete Rozelle, and several U.S. football players.

Football a "sickening matter": The article contains a quotation from a Hemingway novel in which the character, who played center on his college team, declares that "war is like a football game" and that "football like war is a sickening matter." The Soviet author comments that Hemingway was a sportsman and participated in three wars and "one can trust his opinion."

The aim is injury: From John Updike's novel "The Centaur," Marinov cites the character George Caldwell who "17 times left the (football) field with a broken nose, twice severely dislocated a kneecap, and fractured a leg and collarbone, one time each."

On high school and college football, Marinov cites the book "Meat on the Hoof" by former player Gary Shaw to the effect: "Sadism, cruelty, spiritual torture and the degradation of feeling—such are the main distinctive features of student football in the U.S."

On professional football, he cites the book "with the no less trenchant title 'Confessions of a Dirty Ballplayer'" by former professional football player Johnny Sample. He paraphrases Sample:

"American football is not a sport, because the only magnet is money and the main aim in the game is to inflict serious injury to the opponent. Someone in the U.S. is not against, however, saying that this game responds to the temperament of the American, almost to the traditions of the grim life of the pioneers of the Wild West, the love of the Yankee for sharp spectacles."

The article uses a statement by former Los Angeles Rams quarterback Pat Haden to take American spectators to task. It cites Haden to the effect that 65,000 fans (presumably in a rival stadium) roared with approval when it was announced on one occasion that he had broken his right arm. Haden is quoted to the effect that they would have thrown javelins at his team if they had them. Comments Marinov: "From this bitter acknowledgement, it is easy to understand what feelings that skirmish on the gridiron arouses in a spectator."

The drug problem: Next, the Soviet author invokes Pete Rozelle:

"There exists yet one more problem of American football, but then as of the whole 'society of equal opportunities.' The scourge of drug addiction. The representative of the National Football League Pete Rozelle admits the use of strong-acting stimulants among the professionals. Judging by his words, it has become an everyday detail of life, the token of a way of life."

"He (Rozelle) is seconded by Ahmad Rashad, who achieved fame as one of the strongest players in recent years. Today there is only talk about NFL players using cocaine. It is well-known that there are several fellows who have gotten into rehabilitation centers as a result of one or another form of chemical dependency—on drugs or alcohol if not both together."

Football Corrupting Europe: This whole section about the evils of football serves as a prelude for the contention that the NFL and corrupt European entrepreneurs are seeking to popularize the game in Europe as part of an overall scheme to impose U.S. values on the old continent.

The Soviet writer says he was told by a French communist correspondent that an NFL representative had tried to organize an Intercontinental Football League with teams in Paris, Vienna, West Berlin, Munich, Madrid, Barcelona, Rome, Milan, Istanbul and Copenhagen.

Who, asks Marinov, helped the representative? His answer: a French entrepreneur named Marcel Leclerc who had unsuccessfully sought to organize a European professional basketball league, most of whose players were to be American and which therefore was simply a scheme for "the expansion of overseas capital."

Leclerc and British entrepreneur Jarvis Aster are said to be interested not so much in the sport but in the "American-style" accompaniment: "betting, the sale of American beer and T-shirts with team emblems."

France under special peril: Evidently stationed in France as New Times correspondent, Marinov focuses on the special threat facing that country from American football: "France for quite a long time has lost its position as a first-rank sports power; the problems of physical education, the development of sports in schools and universities, at industrial enterprises cost dearly. In these conditions, the advertising uproar around a sports show in the American way plays into the hands of the businessmen and reflects a continuation of the trend toward Atlantism and Americanism."

Marinov claims that "one of the main leaders of the French military industrial complex, Marcel Dassau," led the fight against showing the opening of the 1980 Olympics in Moscow on French television and replaced it instead with a rugby match between teams from the UK and "racist" South Africa.

Noting that French television had acquired 15 cassettes and other material explaining U.S. football, Marinov writes:

"One may ask, What is so bad about acquainting people with a new type of sport? Nothing reprehensible, it goes without saying. However, it is not a matter of simple effort to attract views with an exotic enough presentation. What is involved is the social command of those who would like to implant among Frenchmen, especially youth, Yankee standards of culture."

Football part of the export of violence: After a long follow-up discussion on the growing danger to France of Americanization, the New Times article makes the scathing conclusion:

"The propaganda of hate and export of violence, even including such a sphere as sport, which for long was deemed a noble contest of strength and dexterity, have seemingly become the vital credo both of American business and the U.S. administration which is ready to cross out the words peace, friendship, cooperation even from the Olympic charter."

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IRANIAN PERSECUTION OF BAHA'I CONTINUES

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 30, 1984

● Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise once again to express my outrage—and the outrage of all civilized humanity—

at the continuing atrocities committed by the Iranian Government against the Baha'i religious minority.

Since the Khomeini revolution of 1979, the Baha'is have suffered one barbaric violation of their civic and human rights after another. This new round of atrocities only confirms the revulsion that all civilized people share toward the policies of the Iranian Government.

Since November 1983, the Iranian Government has jailed more than 200 Baha'is, this is in addition to the numbers that were jailed and executed earlier. These individuals are largely former elected officials of Baha'i organizations which were disbanded in early September 1983 in response to government decree. There are presently at least 550 Baha'is interned in Iran.

Moreover, a number of Baha'is have been executed in the past few months, including a young woman who had just given birth. The whereabouts and fate of the infant are unknown. Mr. Rahmatullah Hakiman, a former official in the Ministry of Agriculture, was arrested early this year and tortured before he was killed. Another Baha'i man was attacked and killed by a mob on November 19, 1983, in the village of Muhammadiyeh.

There are numerous reports of confiscation of the property, livestock, bank accounts, farms, and businesses of the Baha'is; expulsion of their children from school; torture to make them denounce their faith and espouse Islam; refusals to allow them to bury their dead according to their beliefs; and desecration of their cemeteries. Some imprisoned Baha'is have been promised release only after repaying all salaries earned in their lifetime, sometimes as long as 30 working years.

Together with the world community, we must continue to demand that the Iranian Government cease murdering and persecuting the Baha'is. How long must these peace-loving and law-abiding people suffer? How long will religious bigotry and persecution continue in Iran?

Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend those countries which have publicly condemned Iran for its actions against the Baha'is: Canada, Great Britain, West Germany, Australia, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and Fiji. This pressure of other countries must continue, and we must persist in our determination to see an end to this disgraceful chapter of human history. ●

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TOM CORCORAN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 30, 1984

● Mr. CORCORAN. Mr. Speaker, due to my absence from the House, I was not present and voting on legislative matters during Tuesday, January 24 and Thursday, January 26. Had I been present, I would have voted in the following way:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24

On a motion to agree to the House Journal of Monday, January 23, "yea."

On a motion to table a resolution directing the House Committee on Rules to undertake an investigation concerning the accuracy and protection of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, "nay."

On an amendment to H.R. 2615, Weatherization and Employment Act, that sought to prohibit use of funds unless expenditures would not increase the national debt, "paired for."

On an amendment to H.R. 2615 which sought to authorize the President to eliminate or reduce any authorization or appropriation made by this bill if he found that such action would aid in balancing the budget or reducing the public debt (line-item veto), "paired for."

On an amendment that authorizes \$200 million for fiscal year 1985 to carry out the weatherization program; a reduction in the committee-passed bill, "aye."

On final passage of H.R. 2615, "paired no."

On a motion to dispense with Calendar Wednesday business of January 25, "no."

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26

On a motion to table a resolution directing the Rules Committee to undertake an investigation concerning committee proxy voting, "nay."

On final passage of H.R. 2714, Agricultural Productivity Act (organic agricultural research), "paired against."

On an amendment to H.R. 2900, NOAA authorization, that directs NOAA to notify Congress to wait for 45 days before contracting out any function or activity presently performed by Federal employees, "paired against."●

THE FEDERAL AGENCY DIET
ACT OF 1983

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 30, 1984

● Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to limit the amount of money that Federal agencies can spend at the end of the fiscal year. I think that, with a projected

Federal deficit of about \$200 billion, it is time to require a little extra fiscal responsibility by all departments, not just those involved in welfare and social programs.

My bill would allow agencies to spend not more than 20 percent of their appropriated budget in the last 2 months of the fiscal year, thereby reducing some of the wasteful expenditures that occur in September as bureaucrats scramble to unload excess funds before the fiscal clock runs out on them. The bill affects fiscal years 1985, 1986, and 1987. If successful, it can be made permanent.

I believe this bill will move us toward the best of both worlds, allowing the agencies to fulfill their responsibilities but reducing their unnecessary expenditures. Since the spending limit is not enforced until August, it should not affect the agencies most important projects which, presumably, are authorized early in the year. But, the 20 percent cap on the final 2 months should force a more careful analysis of yearend spending decisions and, hopefully, improve their quality. My bill is like a well-balanced diet for these departments, allowing them their meat and vegetables but cutting down on the french pastry at the end of the meal.

Mr. Speaker, on the last day of fiscal year 1983, I was surprised to receive six grant announcements worth \$23.5 million for my Ninth Congressional District. While I am sure that those were all wise and good decisions, I was a little worried that that level of activity, multiplied by 435 congressional districts would produce some mistakes. I did some research on the situation, and I must say I was shocked at the scope of this last-minute grantsmanship.

The General Accounting Office report of July 18, 1980, entitled, "Government Agencies Need Effective Planning To Curb Unnecessary Year-End Spending" detailed the level of so-called September surges in spending for selected agencies in 1978 and 1979. They found that in September 1978, HUD spent 956 percent of their average monthly outlay for that year—9½ times their normal monthly expenditures for the first 11 months. The EPA shelled out 436 percent of their average monthly spending in the final fiscal month and the Department of the Interior had a September surge of 214 percent. In 1979, the three leading September surgers were the EPA at 526 percent, the Department of State at 510 percent and HUD at 317 percent. There is no way to dismiss these figures as merely chance fluctuation. Statistically, considering the variation in expenditures for the other 11 months, the odds are virtually nil for something like that to happen as a matter of course. There are clearly structural differences pushing Sep-

tember into a class apart from the other months, and the GAO analyzed some of the reasons for this aberration.

There is a strong incentive for agencies to make sure that they spend their whole budget allocation for two well-known reasons. Managers' success is judged more on their ability to spend the money given them than on the prudence of their allocations. And, of course, any money unspent by September 30 must be returned to the Treasury and may be lopped off their budget request for the next year.

The yearend spending frenzy leads to many forms of waste as planners hustle to get their contracts in on time. There are shortcuts taken in the regulatory process, inadequate negotiation of cost, and quality levels and a rash of noncompetitive contract awards. All this haste opens the Government to fantastic overcharging, intentional, or not, by the private sector, needlessly wasting revenue and overburdening the American taxpayer.

The GAO report makes many recommendations to agency planners to reduce yearend expenditures. I do not believe that legislation could force their implementation but I do think that reducing the opportunity for yearend splurges will force the planners to study those suggestions closely and seek ways to improve their efficiency. Instead of writing complicated regulations that the agencies will spend time and resources trying to evade, we should simply limit their budgets until they improve the quality of their expenditures.

We need to do this because, since that GAO report, there has been no improvement in the situation. The most visible proof of this was furnished by the Department of Defense which handed out 234 contracts, about six times their normal daily diet, worth \$4.2 billion, on September 30.

Mr. Speaker, I hate to pick on the Pentagon again because I seem to have done so quite often in the past and I would not want them to think I hold any special enmity toward them. Nevertheless, they do have a reputation for sometimes being less than frugal and I have to believe that somewhere in that slew of sole-source contracts, contract modifications and face-value increases (which just happened to dry up their entire surplus) there was some opportunity for saving. I cannot believe that, had my bill been in effect last August, the Pentagon would have been unable to carry out their vital function of protecting our national defense. I do believe, though, that, if applied to the Department alone, my bill would have knocked some dollars off the Federal deficit.

Perhaps I am being a little unfair. Maybe some of those contracts were not whimsical wastes of money

dreamed up at the last minute to evade the horrifying prospect of returning some of the funds that were shoveled into their coffers last October. Maybe some of those projects were legitimate needs that were postponed until the end of the year when the planners could see that they had funds left over after satisfying their highest priority needs. Maybe. But it would be nice if the Pentagon looked a little harder at the projects it had managed to do without for the whole fiscal year and decided it could do without them for a little longer.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is not a new idea. There have been other, similar, bills in the past but they have all quickly died from legislative inertia. I believe, though, that there has never been a more pressing time for Congress to act to reduce waste and mismanagement in the Government. My bill is obviously not a miracle cure that will evaporate the deficit overnight, but it is not snake oil either. It is a step toward improving the allocation of Federal funds, toward lightening the tax burden on our citizens and toward reducing the enormous pressure placed on our economy by the ever-increasing Federal debt. I urge all my colleagues interested in fiscal responsibility to support this bill's passage. ●

RESOLUTIONS OPPOSE WINTER NAVIGATION

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 30, 1984

● Mr. BONIOR of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, on August 3, 1983, the Committee on Public Works and Transportation ordered reported H.R. 3678, to provide for the conservation and development of water-related resources. In section 1123, the committee authorized the Corps of Engineers to implement a full year extension of the navigation season on the Great Lakes and a 10-month extension on the St. Lawrence Seaway.

My congressional district borders a major connecting channel of the upper Great Lakes. Across my district, constituents remember all too well the attempts in the 1970's to extend the navigation season. The corps demonstration program operated the waterway from 1971 through 1979 during the winter months to test the viability of winter navigation. While few companies could afford to operate their commercial vessels in the winter months during the demonstration program, those few that did, made it more apparent to the people living on the lakes that winter navigation must be stopped.

Since this past August, these people have almost literally taken to the

streets in outrage at the current committee proposal. Letters from constituents and resolutions from organizations and local units of government have poured into my office. These people are angry because they have already experienced winter navigation.

These people know the destruction of their waterfront property; the murderous impact on fisheries and submerged flora and fauna; the threat to wildlife populations; and the deterioration of their recreation resources—an integral component of their personal and economic livelihood. They are further baffled by the decision to proceed with a multihundred million dollar project during a period of fiscal restraint.

I would like to share with my colleagues some of my constituent's recent correspondence on winter navigation:

CITY OF PORT HURON, MICH.
January 12, 1984.

Re winter navigation.

Representative DAVID E. BONIOR,
Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE BONIOR: Enclosed herewith is a certified copy of a resolution adopted by the City Council of Port Huron opposing winter navigation and urging removal of Section 1123 from H.R. 3678.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. RELKEN,
Mayor.

Councilmember Kemp offered and moved the following resolution for adoption:

RESOLUTION 22

Whereas, the City of Port Huron views with serious concern and opposes the proposed Winter Navigation of the Great Lakes and its connecting channels; and

Whereas, such action would be unwarranted and unjustified because of the cost and the adverse effect of such navigation on the environment to the Great Lakes and its connecting channels and especially Lake Huron, the St. Clair River, Lake St. Clair and the Detroit River; and

Whereas, the Congress of the United States has before it legislation under H.R. 3678, Section 1123, to keep the Upper Great Lakes open for year-round shipping; and

Whereas, after a 1971-1979 winter shipping demonstration program, the Army Corps Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors determined that year-round shipping, at best, would have only marginal economic benefits; and

Whereas, year-round shipping would create an unreasonable risk of oil and/or chemical spills, endangering fish spawning and feeding areas and threatening the migratory wildlife of the region; and

Whereas, SEMCOG determined that the "Final Environmental Impact Statement, Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway Extension Study," prepared by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, was inconsistent with Southeast Michigan's adopted water quality goals and objectives. Potential negative environmental impacts simply were not adequately identified or evaluated; and,

Whereas, although the negative environmental impacts that accrue would fall primarily to Michigan, the economic benefits realized by this state would be negligible; and

Whereas, the financial burden upon the taxpayers and the dangers to the Port Huron area environment are not to be offset by the supposed benefits to be derived from the proposed legislation.

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the City Council of the City of Port Huron continues to oppose the proposal for extended winter navigation and urges the United States Senate and the United States House of Representatives to seek the removal of Section 1123 from H.R. 3678.

MICHIGAN WILDLIFE HABITAT FOUNDATION,

Lansing, Mich., November 8, 1983.

Hon. DAVID E. BONIOR,
U.S. House of Representatives, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE BONIOR: The Michigan Wildlife Habitat Foundation has resolved to oppose the extension of navigation on the Great Lakes until all pertinent environmental questions can be answered. It is inconceivable to us that anyone would recommend winter navigation proceed until the possible effects of this action can be determined through research.

The Great Lakes are an invaluable natural resource and something uniquely ours. Thus, it is our responsibility to protect this resource for future generations to use and enjoy. Any use of the Great Lakes system that would preclude future management alternatives would be unwise.

We implore you to use your good office to halt all proposed winter shipping until environmental studies can be completed and impacts known.

Sincerely,

DENNIS FIJALKOWSKI,
Executive Director.

AREAWIDE WATER QUALITY BOARD, Detroit, Mich., October 5, 1983.

Hon. DAVID E. BONIOR,
U.S. Representative, Michigan 12th District,
Longworth Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE BONIOR: On November 9, 1979, Southeast Michigan's Areawide Water Quality Board, the 27 member monitoring and oversight committee created under the auspices of the Federal Clean Water Act, went on record opposing the Army Corps of Engineers' proposal for an extended winter navigation season on the Great Lakes. Specifically, the Board determined that the "Final Environmental Impact Statement, Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway Extension Study," prepared by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, was inconsistent with Southeast Michigan's adopted water quality goals and objectives.

We wish at this time to express our continue opposition to the proposal for extended winter navigation which once again has surfaced in Congress. Potential negative environmental impacts simply have not been adequately identified or evaluated. We cannot subscribe a strategy of an after-the-fact assessment of impacts to Michigan's priceless water resources and valuable shorelands. And although the negative environmental impacts that accrue would fall primarily to Michigan, the economic benefits realized by this state and most others in the Great Lakes region would be negligible.

For the above reasons, we urge the Michigan Congressional Delegation to oppose Section 1123 of H.R. 3678, which would authorize extended winter navigation on the Great Lakes.

Thank you for this opportunity to express our concern.

Sincerely,

JAMES E. MURRAY,
Chair, Drain Commissioner,
Washtenaw County.

CHARTER TOWNSHIP OF
FORT GRATIOT,

Port Huron, Mich., November 21, 1983.
Representative DAVID BONIOR,
12th District, Michigan, Longworth Office
Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE BONIOR: Late, though this response may be, the Board of Trustees of the Charter Township of Fort Gratiot, St. Clair County, Michigan, unanimously adopted a motion to go on record as opposing any bill or form of legislation that would permit and/or encourage winter navigation on the St. Clair River.

We, too, feel that the costs at this time, are unwarranted. We don't know what the full ecological impact might be or the probable damage to river front facilities. If the time should come that all the available shipping was in use during the warmer months and this proved inadequate to supply the industries concerned; we would possibly reconsider our position. Until that time, however, we are opposed to such action.

Sincerely,

MAURICE J. FOLEY,
Supervisor.

RESOLUTION 83-50, OPPOSING WINTER
NAVIGATION ON THE GREAT LAKES

Whereas, the St. Clair County Board of Commissioners views with serious concern and opposes the proposed Winter Navigation of the Great Lakes and its connecting channels, and

Whereas, such action would be unwarranted and unjustified because of the cost and the devastating effect of such navigation on the environment to all of the Great Lakes and its connecting channels and especially Lake St. Clair, the St. Clair River, and the Detroit River, and

Whereas, the financial burden upon the taxpayers of this County, the dangers to the environment in particular the fish, fowl, and mammals, are not offset by the supposed benefits to be derived from the proposed legislation to allow Winter Navigation of the Great Lakes and its connecting channels.

Now therefore, be it resolved by the St. Clair County Board of Commissioners speaking on behalf of all county citizens as follows:

That by these Presents, the St. Clair County Board of Commissioners hereby urges the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate, to defeat the proposed legislation to extend Navigation of the Great Lakes and its connecting channels during the winter months.

Be it further resolved: That a suitable copy of this Resolution be presented to the Congressional Delegation representing the State of Michigan, President Ronald Reagan, and Governor James Blanchard.●

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP'S OUT-
STANDING CITIZEN OF THE
YEAR

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 30, 1984

● Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to inform my colleagues of the selection of Mrs. Kathleen Burns as Franklin Township's outstanding citizen of the year by the Veterans of Foreign Wars Franklinville Post and Auxiliary. Honored for her outstanding contributions to her community, Mrs. Burns was praised by Past Commander Frank Joas for her drive and good humor and her ability to accomplish all that she sets out to do. I would like to commend Kathleen Burns for her invaluable contributions to Franklin Township and to invite my colleagues to join me in congratulating her.

Mrs. Burns is a true asset to her community. A past PTA president, Kathleen Burns has been active in the schools of her community demonstrating a constant willingness to help out whenever she is needed. As a bus driver for the Recreation Commission, she has brought joy to the lives of many youngsters. She has given of herself unselfishly as both a member of the Franklin Ambulance Corps and as the cochairman of its fundraising committee. Through her work with the Ambulance Corps, she has demonstrated her undivided devotion to public service by helping provide the necessary emergency service to the sick and the elderly of her community. Not only has Mrs. Burns been active in the PTA and the Ambulance Corps, but she has also taken time from her busy schedule to participate in Franklin Township's Little League as a parent, a coach, and an umpire. This woman of many talents has shown her strength of character and her bright personality in all of her undertakings. She is well deserving of the honor of being named "Outstanding Citizen of the Year" by the VFW.

Mrs. Burns was presented with the honor and with a certificate and check by the Veterans of Foreign Wars at a reception attended by State Senator Dan Dalton and Franklin Township Mayor Astor Giovannazzi, as well as the membership of the Franklinville Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Ladies Auxiliary. I would like to join these well-wishers and extend my congratulations to Kathleen Burns. I am certain that she will continue to pursue her endeavors with the same commendable devotion that she has demonstrated consistently in the past.●

January 30, 1984

THE SOCIAL SECURITY NOTCH

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 30, 1984

● Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, over the past 10 weeks I have received over 1,500 letters, calls, and petitions from 42 States concerning the inequities of the social security notch. What this overwhelming public response demonstrates is the great concern older Americans have over Congress apparent willingness to quietly accept reductions in benefit levels for the average 65-year-old of 10 percent in 1 year and 21 percent by 1985.

On October 5, 1983, I introduced H.R. 4093 as a comprehensive solution to eliminate the inequitable notch in the current benefit formula and create a fairer transition from the old overindexed system to the current one. Before Congress adjourned in November, 35 Members from 15 States and both political parties had cosponsored this legislation. Since that time, 15 more Members have been added to the bill, bringing the total cosponsorship to 50.

Although the notch issue is controversial, it is important to now demonstrate that Congress is concerned with equity and fairness both for beneficiaries as well as the taxpayer. I will continue to advocate this solution to the notch unless or until a better solution emerges.

I think nothing can speak more eloquently about the disappointment—and even the outrage—of older Americans than their own words. With their permission I ask that the following correspondence be reprinted:

ORLANDO, FLA.

I am one of those conscientious and fortunate Americans that had been fully employed from the ages of 16 to 64. During all of those years, I paid my Social Security taxes as required.

I have just found out that as my reward from Social Security and Congress, because I was unfortunately born in the year 1917 which is one of the "notch years" for Social Security recipients, I am receiving less Social Security payment than others with comparable working years.

I wish to register my dissatisfaction with this state of affairs.

If there is anything you can do to help in the correction of this gross injustice, I would be greatly appreciative.

ROSE KELLMAN.

SHERMAN, OAKS, CALIF.

I, like millions of others, have learned about the Social Security "tampering" for persons reaching age 62 after 1978.

This can't happen here, this is America, "the land of the free and the home of the brave"—but it did happen here, and the American people, of course, found out.

The government is so terribly concerned about taxpayers cheating on their taxes,

young men who refuse to register for the draft, etc.

Now we find out about the well-kept secret, that certain age groups will not get their full benefits, due to a secret technicality of our lawmakers, the very persons we did trust to be fair and impartial.

As Emerson once wrote, "when you have lost confidence, there is nothing more to lose."

No, it doesn't affect me personally. I was born in 1904, but I am outraged that this "loophole" exists.

VERLA M. NEAL.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK.

Thank you for introducing bill H.R. 4093 in the interest of persons who reached age 62 after 1978 and who receive a much lower benefit from Social Security than a person with an identical wage history who reached age 62 in an earlier year.

The present inequity is very discouraging after working 35 to 40 years or more and finding that your benefits have been cut. Please do all you can for us in the "notch" years.

ELISABETH N. SANFORD.

WALLINFOR, CONN.

Congress appears to be dragging its feet regarding the continuing controversy relating to the so-called "notch years" (1917-1921) under the Social Security Program whereby a person born during these years is receiving as much as \$110 less in their monthly benefits as those born prior to 1917. I find it difficult to understand, as well as many others, that a worker born on December 31, 1916 and another born on January 2, 1917, and whose earnings have been the same in every year, could have such a difference. This difference is a slap in the face to senior citizens who live on a fixed income and are finding it difficult to make ends meet. These same senior citizens made this country what it is, many served in World War II and make up the major corps of responsible adults who get out to vote.

IRENE SUNDAY.

LARKSPUR, CALIF.

It is not fair when you have two people retired and living on Social Security and knowing that different benefits are being received.

I do hope that Congress will get into action and reform a new bill to help those in this age group to lighten their twilight years.

ROSE M. ZAVAGNO.

ALGER, MICH.

The years of 1917 thru 1921 have become known as the notch years. I have visited my Social Security office several times, and have yet to receive a logical answer why people born in those years receive up to \$100 per month less than those born in 1916, 1915, etc. The one case that I have compared relates to my life-long friend and co-worker. We were in the same trade, earning yearly comparable pay all the years until retirement. The only difference is he was born in 1916 and retired one year earlier than I, and he receives \$89 per month more than I do. All other present and past circumstances were the same at retirement. Obviously, as the laws have been changed over the years, this must have been an oversight and I'm sure that you must agree that this type of discrimination cannot be tolerated.

My Social Security check is my only source of income and with the heavy prop-

erty tax burden we carry it cuts our disposable income to almost zero after the necessities of life. I live in a retirement community and have heard of many cases such as mine.

JOHN E. MCCORMAC.

REALTORS AND HOMEBUILDERS SUPPORT MORTGAGE REVENUE BONDS

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 30, 1984

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, on December 31, 1983, the authorization for the mortgage revenue bond program expired. This program allows State and local governments to issue tax-exempt bonds to raise capital to finance the construction and purchase of single family homes.

The mortgage revenue bond program has played an important role in the recent recovery in the housing and homebuilding industry. In meetings over the winter recess, Mr. Speaker, I met with representatives of both these groups, and this point was driven home.

The Tax Reform Act of 1983 which we were to consider in November contained an extension of the revenue bond tax provision. Unfortunately, the effort to bring this important legislation to the floor was defeated.

Because there is now no authority for the issuance of tax-free mortgage revenue bonds, it is vital we get this legislation to the floor and passed.

In Pennsylvania, the single family program under the Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency was begun in 1982. So far the State has issued \$380 million of mortgage bonds benefiting some 8,000 homeowners. Local governments have issued another \$75 million in bonds, providing another 1,800 mortgages.

The mortgages this program generates are targeted at those who need financial assistance most. In Pennsylvania, the average income of those benefiting is \$23,000, and the average home cost is \$40,000.

The Governor's office, which strongly supports extension of the tax exemption, estimates that 3,700 construction jobs in Pennsylvania have been created paying \$67 million in wages, which in turn have generated \$5.6 million in State and local taxes.

In Bucks County in the Eighth Congressional District, mortgage revenue bonds have yielded \$10 million in mortgages for some 250 families, all of whom were first time home buyers.

Mr. Speaker, the housing industry is a vital part of our economy. The realtors and homebuilders in Bucks and Montgomery Counties in Pennsylvania are strongly supportive of this program which provides the means for

more Americans to purchase their own homes.

I urge all my colleagues to join me in supporting extension of the mortgage revenue bond program.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984: THE ADMINISTRATION VERSUS THE CONGRESS

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 30, 1984

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, the score card on legislation affecting women is now in for the first half of the 98th Congress.

On the one hand none of the priority legislation on women's agenda passed during the first half of the 98th Congress. But on the other hand, I am happy to note that the Congress voted in most cases to increase funding or to appropriate the same amount as had been appropriated in fiscal year 1983 for programs affecting women. And in many cases, increased funding by a percentage significantly greater than the rate of inflation.

I would also like to highlight the fact that the Congress rejected all administration proposals to eliminate, or to subsume in block grants, categorical programs of special importance to women. As we all know block granting is synonymous with reducing funding and eliminating programs.

The Women's Research and Education Institute has prepared a convenient table showing what Congress allocated for programs of significant importance to women, based on the appropriation's bill for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education—Public Law 98-139. I would like to share the contents of this summary with my colleagues.

The table and notes are as follows:

NOTES ON THE TABLE

INCOME SECURITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Aid to families with dependent children (AFDC)

*Note: Four out of five families receiving AFDC are headed by women in poverty. The Administration's request reflected the savings it anticipated from its proposals to: make "workfare" mandatory; end the parent's benefit when the youngest child reaches 16; include all related adults and children in the AFDC assistance unit; and adjust payments for shelter and utility costs in shared housing. Congress has adopted none of these proposals.

Supplemental security income (SSI)

*Note: Because of the way the SSI benefits payment schedule worked out, the FY 84 appropriation was to cover 11 months; the FY 83 appropriation covered 13 months.

Child support enforcement

*Note: Amounts shown on table are program level funding, that is, they include advance funding appropriated in the previous fiscal year.

Social services block grant

*Note: The Administration not only requested less funding for this block grant, which is a major source of support for child day care services, but expressed the view that the funds could be used to provide legal services as they planned to eliminate the Legal Services Corporation. Congress has, however, not only maintained this block grant at its FY 83 funding level, but has also appropriated \$275 million for the Legal Services Corporation for FY 84.

Community services block grant

*Note: This is an anti-poverty grant to the states for the purposes of promoting self-sufficiency for poor people, providing emergency food and nutrition services, coordinating public and private social services programs and encouraging the use of private-sector entities in anti-poverty activities. The Administration wishing to kill this block grant requested less than \$3 million. In light of the growing documentation of poverty, the Congress rejected the Administration's proposal.

HEALTH

Nursing training programs

*Note: The Administration proposed eliminating Professional Nurse Traineeships, Nursing Research Grants and Nursing Fellowships in FY 84. Congress rejected this proposal with respect to Traineeships and Research grants. Nursing Fellowships are funded under the continuing resolution (at \$960,000) pending reauthorization, and are not included in the table.

Title X family planning

*Note: The Administration sought to eliminate the program and requested no appropriation for Title X Family Planning in fiscal year 1984. Instead it proposed combining this program and several other categorical programs in a block grant to the states. Congress has not adopted the block grant proposal.

EMPLOYMENT

Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA)

*Note: JTPA was designed to establish programs that lead to the unsubsidized employment of youth and unskilled adults. In

general the appropriations reflect the Administration's requests for programs funded under JTPA. However, no comparison can be made as Congress appropriated funds for 9 months more than the Administration's budget reflected.

Senior community service employment program (SCSEP)

*Note: This program provides part-time employment to economically disadvantaged older persons, a group in which women heavily predominate. The Administration had proposed to combine this program with general social services and meals for the elderly. Congress has not adopted this proposal.

Work incentive program (WIN)

*Note: The objective of this program is to assist welfare recipients to secure employment and get off welfare. Women are 75 percent of WIN participants. Congress has rejected the Administration's proposal to end the WIN program in fiscal year 1984.

EDUCATION

Women's Educational Equity Act (WEEA) grants

*Note: This is the only Federal program targeted toward improving educational equity specifically for women. Priorities for WEEA grants include promoting compliance with Title IX (to end sex discrimination in education). Congress has not only consistently rejected Administration proposals to abolish this program but also has expressed concern about administrative changes in the program that suggest a lack of understanding of and commitment to WEEA goals.

Title IV (of the Civil Rights Act) training and technical assistance

*Note: Title IV helps states and localities comply with Federal non-discrimination laws pertaining to race, sex and national origin. Congress has refused to adopt the Administration's proposal to eliminate funding for this activity in fiscal year 1984.

Vocational and adult education

*Note: The program requires states to earmark funds for promoting sex equity in vocational education. The Administration proposed consolidating vocational and adult

education funds in a "simplified" block grant to the states, and substantially reduce funding from the FY 83 level. Congress rejected this proposal.

Financial assistance for students—Selected programs

Pell Grants: Women have been the majority of Pell grant recipients which provides grants to undergraduate students who demonstrate financial need. The figure shown as the "Administration request" for Pell grants actually represents its request for "Self-help" grants, with which it proposed to replace Pell grants. Self-help grant recipients would have been required to contribute 40% or \$800 annually (whichever was more) to the cost of their education as a condition of receiving a grant. Congress has rejected this proposal, and has also raised the maximum Pell grant from \$1,800 to \$1,900.

Supplemental education opportunity grants (SEOGs)

*Note: The Administration proposed eliminating SEOGs in FY 84, which provide grants to undergraduate students who demonstrate exceptional financial need. Women predominate among SEOG grantees. Congress did not accept this proposal.

Guaranteed student loan program

*Note: The Administration's request reflected the savings it expected from its proposals to require all undergraduate, graduate and professional students to demonstrate need and to double the loan origination fee (to 10%) for graduate and professional students. Congress did not adopt these proposals.

Fellowships for graduate and professional study (GPOPs)

*Note: These fellowships are targeted for students from groups, particularly minorities and women, who are underrepresented in graduate and professional study. Congress rejected the Administration's proposal to eliminate this program.

[Dollar amounts in millions]

	Fiscal year 1984 appropriation (Public Law 98- 139)	Fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation	Fiscal year 1984 administration request	(Percent difference) Fiscal year 1984 appropriations compared with—	
				Fiscal year 1983	Administration request
Income security and social services:					
Social security trust funds*	\$521.2	\$2,155.2	\$838.6	NA	NA
AFDC benefits	6,914.0	7,291.2	*5,900.4	-5.2	+17.2
SSI	8,339.0	8,543.6	7,851.5	(*)	+6.2
Low-income energy assistance	1,875.0	1,975.0	1,300.0	-5.1	+44.2
Child support enforcement	*607.0	*471.0	*416.5	+28.9	+45.8
Social services block grant	2,675.0	2,675.0	*2,440.0		+9.6
Community services block grant	352.3	384.1	*2.8	-8.3	(*)
Programs for the elderly:					
State agency on aging activities	21.7	21.7	19.9		+8.8
Supportive services and centers	240.9	240.9	240.9		
Nutrition:					
Congregate meals	321.6	319.1	290.9	+8	+10.5
Home delivered meals	62.0	62.0	58.2		+6.7
Health:					
Health care trust fund (Medicare)	17,682.0	15,347.0	17,291.0	+15.2	+2.3
Medicaid grants to States	15,568.1	14,794.5	15,632.0	+5.2	-4
Maternal and child health block grants	399.0	478.0	335.0	-16.5	+19.1
Nurse training programs	*51.2	*47.6	13.2	+7.6	+286.9
Title X family planning	140.0	124.1	*124.1	+12.8	+12.8
National Institutes of Health—All*	4,207.4	3,761.5	3,822.1	+11.9	+10.1
Selected NIH's of interest to women:					
National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	442.5	393.5	406.5	+12.5	+8.9
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	265.0	244.9	247.3	+8.2	+7.2
National Institute on Aging	112.3	91.6	97.2	+22.6	+15.5
Alcohol, drug abuse and mental health block grant	462.0	469.0	430.0	-1.5	+7.4
Adolescent family life program	14.9	13.4	16.3	+11.6	-8.6
Employment:					
Job Training Partnership Act (total)*	6,399.0	3,980.7	3,573.5	NA	NA
Oct. 1, 1983 to June 30, 1984	2,793.8			NA	NA
July 1, 1984 to June 30, 1985	3,605.2			NA	NA

	Fiscal year 1984 appropriation (Public Law 98- 139)	Fiscal year 1983 comparable appropriation	Fiscal year 1984 administration request	(Percent difference) Fiscal year 1984 appropriations compared with—	
				Fiscal year 1983	Administration request
Selected JTPA programs of interest to women:					
Block grants to States	3,300.8	2,180.7	1,886.2	NA	NA
Oct. 1, 1983 to June 30, 1984	1,414.6			NA	NA
July 1, 1984 to June 30, 1985	1,886.2			NA	NA
Summer youth programs	1,449.1	824.5	724.5	NA	NA
Oct. 1, 1983 to June 30, 1984	724.5			NA	NA
July 1, 1984 to June 30, 1985	724.5			NA	NA
Dislocated worker assistance	317.2	110.0	223.0	NA	NA
Oct. 1, 1983 to June 30, 1984	94.2			NA	NA
July 1, 1984 to June 30, 1985	223.0			NA	NA
Migrants and seasonal farmworkers	105.6	70.4	60.4	NA	NA
Oct. 1, 1983 to June 30, 1984	45.3			NA	NA
July 1, 1984 to June 30, 1985	60.4			NA	NA
Job Corps	992.4	618.0	553.2	NA	NA
Oct. 1, 1983 to June 30, 1984	414.9			NA	NA
July 1, 1984 to June 30, 1985	577.5			NA	NA
National activities	107.9	108.2	54.7	NA	NA
Oct. 1, 1983 to June 30, 1984	46.3			NA	NA
July 1, 1984 to June 30, 1985	61.7			NA	NA
Senior community service employment program	317.3	319.4	*277.1	-6	+14.5
Work incentive program	270.8	270.8	0		(*)
Education:					
Head Start	995.8	912.0	974.3	+9.2	+2.2
Chapter 1 compensatory education	3,480.0	3,200.4	3,014.0	+8.7	+15.5
Women's Educational Equity Act	5.8	5.8	0		(*)
Title IV training and technical assistance	24.0	24.0	0		(*)
Vocational and adult education	831.3	816.5	*492.8	+1.8	+68.7
Financial assistance for students (total)	3,976.9	3,617.8	3,517.8	+9.9	+13.0
Selected programs:					
Pell grants	*2,800.0	2,419.0	*2,713.8	+15.7	+3.2
SEOG's	370.0	355.4	0	+4.1	(*)
College work study	550.0	590.0	*800.0	-6.8	-31.3
Guaranteed student loans	*2,256.5	3,100.5	*2,047.1	-27.2	+10.2
GPO's	11.0	10.0	0	+10.0	(*)
Office of Civil Rights/Department of Education	49.4	44.9	42.1	+10.1	+17.4

FLORIDA FOOTBALL IS NO. 1

HON. TOM LEWIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 30, 1984

● Mr. LEWIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, there can be little doubt, considering the achievements of the past year, that football in Florida is No. 1 in the United States. To support that claim, the Sunshine State can point to a collegiate national championship team, which lost its only game to another Florida university, the bowl game victories of all three of its football-playing universities, and the selection of nine Florida players to Parade's All-America High School Football Team.

I am especially proud, because three of my constituents were named to the Parade magazine team, which is widely recognized as the top honor in high school football.

Cleveland Gary, a 6 foot, 1 inch, 210-pound running back from South Fork High School in Stuart; Wycliffe Lovelace, a 6 foot, 2 inch, 212-pound linebacker/defensive end from Clewiston High School in Clewiston; and Rhondy Weston, a 6 foot, 6 inch, 240-pound lineman from Glades Central High School in Belle Glade have made their communities, their counties and the 12th Congressional District of Florida very proud.

These three seniors have distinguished themselves through hard work, dedication, and preparation. Their schools' fans will long remember the excitement and thrills these fine

young men provided them during their high school careers. We all will cheer for their future successes, both on the playing field and in life.●

GROWING SUPPORT FOR
MINIMUM AGE DRINKING LAW

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 30, 1984

● Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, we are all aware of the national problem of drunk driving, the thousands of lives it claims each year, and the recent growing efforts of the public to combat this crime. For too long, the crime of drunk driving has gone relatively unpublicized, the victims merely reported as statistics, and punishment for the perpetrators virtually nonexistent. At last, that sorry situation is changing.

I am greatly encouraged by and pleased to share with my colleagues a report of the civic efforts on the part of the Jericho, N.Y., Public School District to reduce the number of drunk-driving deaths. The establishment of a new chapter of SADD (students against drunk driving) in the Jericho Public School District has been a catalyst for a variety of worthwhile projects to insure public awareness of this national problem and save lives.

Three committees have been formed by students and concerned school officials to target both the students and townspeople of Jericho. These committees are designed to educate the

public through meetings and flyers by providing indepth coverage of the problem itself, along with a wide range of steps which may be taken to reduce the numbers of drunk-driving incidents. I congratulate the participants in this impressive civic effort.

This local action within the Fourth Congressional District of New York, which I have the honor to represent, is an outstanding example of the broad public support, even among our youth, for expeditious action to effectively deal with one of the major, and most senseless, causes of death in this country; drunk driving. This is a national disease and we in Congress have the cure. I call upon my colleagues to join me in sponsoring and supporting H.R. 3870, a bill to establish a minimum drinking age of 21. States which have adopted this minimum have significantly reduced the number of drunk-driving fatalities. We must not read the tragic statistics of drunk-driving deaths, instead we must listen to those statistics, to the voiceless victims who tell of an injustice so great that it claims approximately 29,000 people each year.

I urge my colleagues to make the efforts of the citizens of Jericho, and others like them around the country, worthwhile. Please join me in supporting legislation to reduce the number of drunk-driving fatalities and insure the safety and well-being of our traveling public.●

REFORM THE MEDICARE REIMBURSEMENT SYSTEM

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 30, 1984

● Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to reform the medicare reimbursement system with regard to the method of payment used for Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetists [CRNA's]. The purpose of this bill is to provide for an efficient and cost-effective method to pay for the provision of anesthesia services to our Nation's elderly who need surgical services. While narrow in scope, the purpose of the bill goes to the heart of our recent attempts to make medicare a more efficient yet fully accessible program for our nation's elderly.

On April 23 of this year the President signed into law the Social Security Amendments of 1983, Public Law 98-21, which created a new system for paying hospitals. This system is the prospective payment system with payments based on diagnostic-related groupings [DRG's] of patients. This new law is clearly the first major reform which has taken place in medicare since it was enacted in 1965. I am very supportive of its purposes. There are, however, still areas where the legislation may result in the quality of care being reduced or more costly types of care being provided. It is these areas which Congress must watch closely. Anesthesia services are one of these areas.

Under the prospective payment system, all services to hospital inpatients, except physician services, are paid for under a fixed price per case. Physician services, however, are billed under part B. This is a separate system where the physician submits bills to the patient or, through assignment, to medicare directly. The physician is then paid on the basis of reasonable charges for his services, even where these services are provided to hospital inpatients.

In certain areas of health care, services ordinarily are performed by physicians but are also provided by nonphysician personnel. In these cases the system provides an unfortunate incentive for hospitals to replace services provided by nonphysician professionals with those provided by physicians on a more costly basis. This incentive exists because the hospital receives a fixed price per case irrespective of which professionals are involved in providing the service. And under this system hospitals can effectively get these services for free when a physician provides the service because the physician gets paid directly whereas the hospital must pay the nurse anesthetist out of its fixed rate payment.

Anesthesia has been administered in this country by certified registered nurse anesthetists for many years. Anesthesia is also administered by physicians, generally anesthesiologists. There are presently 18,000 practicing CRNA's and nearly that number of anesthesiologists. The geographic distribution of the two professions is somewhat different with CRNA's being the predominant provider of service in rural areas. Of the 18,000 CRNA's in practice, approximately 11,000 are employed by hospitals and somewhat more than 1,000 are self-employed but have contractual relationships with hospitals. Both of these categories of CRNA's receive payment for their services under the medicare system through the hospital. Between 5,000 and 6,000 CRNA's are employed by physicians and thus paid through part B of medicare. This form of physician and nonphysician relationship is somewhat unique.

In recognition of this uniqueness, the Health Care Financing Administration, in its September 1 regulations implementing the prospective payment system, has provided on an interim basis that physicians who employ CRNA's may continue to bill for their services under part B of medicare during the 3-year transition period for the prospective payment system. This temporary provision is intended to enable full utilization of nurse anesthetists. If hospitals let go of their nurse anesthetists as a result of the new incentives, some of them can now be picked up under this provision by physicians.

In a measure with similar purposes of encouraging the use of CRNA's and discouraging substitution by physicians, the House Ways and Means Committee recently adopted an amendment which awaits action on the House floor. This proposal would pass the costs of CRNA's incurred by hospitals during this 3-year transition period and enable hospitals to be paid on a cost basis for the costs of employing or contracting with CRNA's. Again without this provision, there would have been an incentive to overutilize physicians and underutilize CRNA's.

All of these provisions are aimed at neutralizing the incentive to use physicians instead of nonphysicians during the transition period while Congress and the administration grapple with the broader issue of how to pay for physician and nonphysician services to hospital inpatients under the prospective payment system. These interim provisions will go a long way toward neutralizing these incentives. Certain problems, however, still remain.

These provisions will expire at the end of the transition period in 1986. The Ways and Means proposal will help resolve the nurse anesthetist reimbursement problem. It does so, however, by establishing an unfortunate

precedent of creating a cost pass-through for these services. It is exactly this approach that the prospective payment system seeks to get away from. The HCFA regulations also provide some interim relief by allowing physicians who already pay for some CRNA's to pay for more of them if the hospitals terminate them. But anesthesiologists who do not now employ CRNA's may not expand to this area of practice. In rural areas, CRNA's may be unable to find a qualifying anesthesiologist with the result that these areas may no longer benefit from CRNA services. So, clearly, current proposals are only interim and limited at best.

My legislation provides another alternative. This legislation would pay CRNA's directly under medicare part B. The result of the legislation would be that both anesthesiologists and CRNA's would be paid under a similar system, and there would be no financial incentive for hospitals to utilize one professional rather than the other. Under this legislation, CRNA's could be self-employed, employed by physicians, or by hospitals with the payment made in either case directly to the CRNA under part B. The payment rate would not be based on a fee-for-service arrangement generated by individual professionals but rather determined by the Department. A number of alternatives are possible for the Department including the use of a fixed price per case based on the type of diagnosis or procedure. I do not expect that the system to be developed will cost any more than the pre-DRG payments for CRNA services.

Nothing in this legislation changes existing requirements that relate to supervision by operating room physicians. Nothing in this legislation affects the employment or professional relationships of CRNA's. This legislation would encourage team practice, practice between CRNA's and anesthesiologists, for without such amendments, in 1987 the prospective payment law would essentially prevent physicians from employing CRNA's. At that time, physicians will no longer be reimbursed for CRNA's whom they employ. Thus, it is likely that this type of interdisciplinary group practice will diminish dramatically.

It is important to note that direct reimbursement is not a unique phenomenon with respect to CRNA's. Over 30 percent of the Blue Cross plans reimburse CRNA's directly. There are eight States that reimburse CRNA's directly through Medicaid programs. Fifty-seven percent of private insurance plans surveyed indicate they can provide direct reimbursement to CRNA's for anesthesia services. Such reimbursement is also available under the CHAMPUS program cover-

ing active and retired military personnel and their dependents.

Medicare reimbursement was originally designed to conform with existing private insurance plans. Since the enactment of medicare, those plans have changed dramatically so that many private insurers make direct payments to a number of licensed health professionals. Medicare has been recently amended to reflect the current needs for hospital cost containment and should be further modified to insure that medicare reimbursement to health professionals conforms with current trends in nonmedicare programs such as Blue Cross and CHAMPUS.

The major arguments made against nonphysician direct payment is that it may be hard to administer, result in poor quality care, or cost too much. For the following reasons these arguments are irrelevant to this question of direct payment to CRNA's.

First, CRNA's provide a discrete, easily identifiable service which is presently listed separately as a charge under private plans and appears separately as a part of physician's service under part B of medicare. To administer a direct reimbursement program for CRNA's is therefore quite simple.

Second, CRNA's must always practice under a physician's supervision. In addition, hospitals also exercise quality control through their review of hospital privileges.

Third, CRNA's cannot influence the demand for their services since it is the physician who decides to perform surgery.●

H.R. 4616

HON. ALBERT GORE, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 30, 1984

● Mr. GORE. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to join with Congressman GLENN ANDERSON to introduce H.R. 4616 a bill to improve child passenger safety.

Over the last three decades we have seen the death rate for preschool children decline by 53 percent. Virtually all of this decline resulted from a 62-percent reduction in death rates from medical illness. In contrast, the rate of child passenger deaths remained unchanged. Highway death is the only major cause of death for these children that has not declined. In fact today it is the single leading cause of death of children. For this reason I believe we must immediately recognize that highway deaths and injuries are the number one public health threat that all our children face.

The bill we are introducing provides a program to meet this challenge. It encourages each State to combine

their wisdom and expertise in administering programs within their State to put forth a child passenger safety program that will work best in that individual State.

Last session I introduced the bill H.R. 3483, the Child Highway Safety Act. While I continue to believe the concepts embodied in that legislation are those that we must ultimately strive for, H.R. 4616 represents an important first step on that road.

The Federal Government's interest in protecting the Nation's children has a long and successful history. Federal dollars have been well spent for State programs in maternal and child health, nutrition, primary care, and immunizations. The combined Federal/State programs in these areas have resulted in the significant decline of deaths due to medical illness I cited earlier. We must now turn our attention to motor vehicle safety and put an end to the senseless and easily preventable tragedy of so many of our children needlessly dying on our highways.

I have a special interest in this legislation for two reasons: First, as a father of four young children I have a special empathy for families who have had to suffer the death or crippling injury to a child involved in a motor vehicle accident; and second, this bill builds upon the hard work of many of my fellow Tennesseans, as Tennessee was the first State to enact a law requiring the use of child safety restraints 7 years ago. I particularly would like to note the efforts of Dr. Robert Sanders, Dr. Sam Carney, Dr. Ed Caldwell, and Mr. Edward Casey. Mr. Casey of Nashville, Tenn., first had the idea for a child passenger safety law back in 1975. Dr. Robert Sanders of Murfreesboro, Tenn., with the help of his wife Pat and Drs. Carney and Caldwell, worked tirelessly to see that vision realized.

Through an act that has truly demonstrated unique dedication, they have taken Mr. Casey's idea and today deserve the thanks of all of us for the great strides that have been made. Because of the overwhelming success of Tennessee's child highway safety law, 40 other States plus the District of Columbia have passed similar laws mandating the use of child restraints by preschool children.

Hearings on this legislation will be held before the Subcommittee on Surface Transportation following the February district work period. I am hopeful and optimistic that with the broad, bipartisan support this legislation enjoys, it can become law before the end of year.●

HAS THE ARMS RACE BEEN ONE-SIDED?

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 30, 1984

● Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, Last November 22, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger wrote an article for the Washington Post entitled, "We Must Not Be Paralyzed by Fear." The article was written in response to the TV production "The Day After," which dramatized the effects of a nuclear war. Secretary Weinberger said in his article that, while in the face of the Soviet nuclear buildup we must improve our existing forces, this does not mean we are seeking to increase our nuclear arsenal. The Secretary also observed that, for the last 15 years, there has been a one-sided arms race: A race the United States has not entered.

I was moved by Secretary Weinberger's thoughtful article to write to him to ask a number of questions about the Soviet military buildup. Just shortly before the Secretary's article was written, the Joint Economic Committee released the CIA's latest revised estimates of Soviet military spending. Secretary Weinberger and other Pentagon officials have frequently referred to the rapid Soviet military buildup and the fact that it failed to slow down in the 1970's despite reduced levels of military spending by the United States. But the recent CIA estimates show that the growth of Soviet defense spending did slow down in the 1970's. It went from a 4-5 percent annual rate of growth in the first half of the decade to a 2-percent growth in the second half. Further, Soviet spending for military procurement leveled off in the period 1977-81, according to the CIA.

My purpose in writing to Secretary Weinberger was to find out how the new estimates may have influenced Defense Department assessments of the Soviet military buildup. It is obvious from his response to my letter that the CIA's latest estimates are being incorporated into the Defense Department's assessments, as they should be. One of the points made by Secretary Weinberger is that, in the period 1976 to 1981, Soviet military investment grew at an average annual rate of 2-3 percent in dollar cost terms compared to a 5.8-percent rate for the United States. In response to my first question, it is stated that U.S. spending for strategic forces grew at an average annual rate of 5-6 percent during that period, while Soviet costs of strategic forces did not grow at all. Elsewhere, he observes that the Soviets have, in the past, spent far more for defense than we have and that the

United States has been reducing the size of its nuclear arsenal in contrast to the Soviet Union which has been enlarging its nuclear arsenal. In closing his letter, the Secretary states:

The most recent trends may be grounds for some encouragement, but they do not provide any basis for diminishing our own efforts.

It is clear from his letter that the Defense Department has not changed its basic assessment of Soviet military power. But it is also clear that the Defense Department accepts the latest CIA estimate of a slowdown in the rate of growth of Soviet military spending.

Secretary Weinberger's letter contains much useful information and is worth careful study. I request unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD at the close of my remarks the article from the Washington Post, November 22, 1983, entitled, "We Must Not Be Paralyzed by Fear," my letter to the Secretary dated November 23, 1983, and Secretary Weinberger's response dated January 13, 1984.

[From the Washington Post, Nov. 22, 1983]

WE MUST NOT BE PARALYZED BY FEAR

(By Caspar W. Weinberger)

Millions of Americans have been frightened, angered, horrified or simply drained by a vision of life "The Day After" a nuclear war. They have come face to face with the terrible reality that I, as secretary of defense but also as a father and grandfather, must live with every day. And they are asking themselves—I hope they are asking themselves—what we as a nation can do to make sure television drama never turns into real life.

We must never become numb to the horror of nuclear weapons. There could be no "winners" in a nuclear war. As President Reagan has said on many occasions, and just recently reaffirmed before the Japanese Diet, "A Nuclear war can never be won, and must never be fought."

But neither can we afford to become paralyzed with fear. It is not, tragically, within our power to put an end to the knowledge that could put an end to us. We cannot banish the discoveries of nuclear physics; neither can we leave these discoveries to other nations which may be less appalled by their prospect.

The ABC film did not try to take us into the minds of the Soviet leaders. And in fact we cannot know if those leaders share our vision of nuclear disaster, or how long they will be leaders. What we do know is that over the past two decades the Soviets have developed more, and more powerful and accurate, nuclear weapons than they could possibly need simply to deter attack. And, with the refining capability of their weapons, which we do not have, and judging by their extensive military literature on the subject, it appears that they believe a nuclear war can be fought and won. I only wish the Soviet leaders would allow their citizens to see a film like "The Day After."

If we cannot return to the world that existed before the secret of the atom was unlocked, and if it appears that the Soviets do not share our conviction that nuclear war is unwinnable, how can we make certain that these terrible weapons are never used?

Every American president since the dawn of the nuclear age has answered this question in the same way: We must convince any potential adversaries that the costs of aggression by them would be far, far higher than any possible benefits. As President Kennedy said in his inaugural address, "only when our arms are sufficient beyond doubt can we be certain beyond doubt that they will never be employed." And history has proved that this strategy works.

I often hear the fear expressed that this strategy of deterrence, even if it has prevented nuclear war for almost 40 years, has fueled a dangerous arms race. Well, what we have witnessed for the last 15 years is a one-sided arms race; a race the United States has not entered. In fact, during the 1970s we made a conscious—and public—choice to restrict our nuclear weapons developments, hoping that the Soviets would imitate our restraint. They did not. Today there are 25 percent fewer weapons in our nuclear stockpile than 20 years ago. As recently as two weeks ago, we and our NATO allies agreed to take 1,400 more nuclear weapons out of Europe. By contrast, the size of the Soviet nuclear weapons stockpile has grown significantly during this same period.

We want the Soviet Union to join us in dramatically reducing both sides' nuclear stockpiles. Overall, the president's START proposals would reduce U.S. and Soviet ballistic missile warheads by one-third below present levels. And while, in the face of the Soviet nuclear buildup, we must upgrade and modernize our existing forces to ensure that they will still pose a believable retaliatory threat, this does not mean we are seeking to increase our nuclear arsenal. Indeed, the president has proposed eliminating two ballistic missile warheads for every MX missile warhead we deploy.

A deep reduction in the most terrible weapons ever to threaten mankind is an ambitious but a proper, even noble, goal. And we must accept that the Soviets will test our resolve on this goal. They are tough negotiators. They will not easily give up the hope that we will unilaterally reduce our own strength and allow them uncontested military superiority, which would be the end of peace through deterrence. They will not easily believe that any nation which allows a free and open debate about matters as serious as war and peace can maintain a steady course. We must convince them that we are committed to the pursuit of peace.

In the days after "The Day After," what can each of us do to prevent tragedy on a global scale? We can fight off the temptation to indulge in despair. We can remain strong in our determination to preserve deterrence, and to persevere in our search for genuine, mutual, significant arms reduction. And we can share our conviction that nuclear war has no winners with the individuals whom we most need to convince: the leadership of the Soviet Union. Our petitions and our marches should be directed to that leadership—and quickly.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,

Washington, D.C., November 23, 1983.

HON. CASPAR W. WEINBERGER,

Secretary of Defense, Department of Defense,
The Pentagon, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I read your article, "We Must Not Be Paralyzed By Fear," in the Washington Post, November 22, 1983. In the article, you say, "well, what we have witnessed for the last 15 years is a one-sided arms race; a race the United States has not entered." In previous writings, you have

often referred to what you perceive as the rapid build-up of Soviet military forces relative to our own. For example, in your annual report to the Congress for fiscal year 1983, you discuss the trends in United States and Soviet military investment. You conclude that Soviet military investments have not been deterred by the relatively high ruble cost of those investments. Two charts accompany your discussion. One compares the dollar costs of U.S. and Soviet military investments for the period 1961-1981. The second table shows the ratio of accumulated military investments for 1960-2000. In this chart, you project Soviet growth rates at 5 percent.

You are undoubtedly aware of the CIA's recent revisions of the dollar cost estimates of Soviet defense. As you know it is now estimated that Soviet defense costs have increased at a rate of only 2 percent per year since 1976. Moreover, Soviet procurement has been level during this period. In other words, there has been no increase in Soviet military procurement, which forms the largest share of Soviet military investment.

In light of the new estimates, I would like you to respond to the following:

1. What has been the annual growth rate of the dollar costs of Soviet strategic forces since 1976?

2. What have been the annual U.S. and Soviet additions to nuclear weapons inventories since 1976, in terms of launchers and warheads?

3. What have been the annual U.S. and Soviet growth rates for military investment in terms of dollar costs since 1976?

4. Is it your opinion that, since 1976, there has been a one-sided arms race, a race the United States has not entered, with respect to total defense, strategic forces, and investment?

5. In light of the new CIA revisions, are the statements and conclusions you made in the fiscal year 1983 annual report to the Congress, pages II-4 to II-7, and the accompanying charts, accurate or inaccurate? If there are inaccuracies in the text or charts, will you indicate what they are and how they should be corrected?

6. Do you plan to incorporate the new CIA revised estimates in your next annual report to Congress?

Your cooperation in responding to my requests will be helpful to me in carrying out my congressional responsibilities as a Member of the House Foreign Affairs and the Joint Economic Committee.

Sincerely,

LEE H. HAMILTON,
Vice Chairman.

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,

Washington, D.C., January 13, 1984.

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON,

Vice Chairman, Joint Economic Committee,
House of Representatives, Washington,
D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Thank you for your letter of November 29 citing my Washington Post article of the previous week and recently reported CIA estimates of the growth rate of the Soviet military program. I welcome the opportunity to respond to the issues you have raised.

To address specifically the numbered questions in your letter:

1. What has been the annual growth rate of the dollar costs of Soviet strategic forces since 1976?

The dollar cost of Soviet strategic forces activities (i.e., investments plus operations) was about the same in 1976 as in 1981.

(Note: The most recent completed CIA estimates only go through 1981; CIA is now working on its annual update, which will go through 1982.) By contrast, U.S. expenditures on strategic forces grew at an average annual rate of 5-6 percent during the period.

As a result, the dollar cost of Soviet strategic forces activities in 1981 was about three times as large as that of U.S. strategic forces activities. In 1976 it had been about four times as large.

2. What have been the annual U.S. and Soviet additions to nuclear weapons inventories since 1976, in terms of launchers and warheads?

Since well before 1976, the United States has been carrying out a net reduction in its nuclear arsenal. While many of the detailed figures are highly classified, I can note here that the total number of weapons in the U.S. nuclear stockpile was one third higher in 1967 than it is now, while megatonnage—the total explosive power of our nuclear weapons—has declined even more dramatically, i.e., by 75 percent since 1960. In this same period and particularly from the mid-seventies to the present, the Soviet Union has been steadily increasing the size as well as the capabilities of its nuclear forces.

In the strategic inventory, the U.S. has, since 1976, removed about 200 launch platforms of all types—ICBM's, SLBM's and bombers. During this same period, about 1000 net warheads were added as a result of changes to weapons systems, but this represented a net loss in terms of total megatonnage. For their part, the Soviets maintained a nearly constant number of launch platforms and added over 5000 net warheads to their strategic arsenal as a result of modernization. In the Soviet case, the increase in warheads also represented a net gain in terms of megatonnage. The general magnitude and rate of increase in the component categories of the two countries' strategic forces can be seen in the graphs on pages 19, 23 and 26 of Soviet Military Power (1983), which I enclose with this letter.

Similarly, in non-strategic nuclear forces, the Soviets began in the mid-seventies expansion and modernization of their land-based longer-range intermediate-range nuclear forces (LRINF). Deployments of modern, mobile and accurate SS-20 missiles began in 1977 and now number 378, each missile bearing three warheads. (243 SS-20's are based opposite Europe, while the remaining 135 are located in Soviet Asia. However, in view of the range and transportability of the SS-20's, all these missiles constitute a potential threat to our European allies as well as to countries of Africa, the Middle East and the Far East.) In addition, each SS-20 launcher is believed to be equipped with one (triple warhead) refire missile, and the Soviets have retained 248 older SS-4 and SS-5 single warhead LRINF missiles.

Until the end of last year, the U.S. and NATO had deployed no comparable LRINF systems. To redress the imbalance in Europe caused by Soviet SS-20 deployments, NATO began in December 1983 the installation in Europe of U.S. PERSHING II ballistic missiles and Ground Launched Cruise Missiles (GLCM's). Absent a U.S.-Soviet arms control agreement, 108 PERSHING II's and 464 GLCM's (all carrying a single warhead) are scheduled for installation in NATO Europe by 1988.

At the same time, while we recognize the necessity for nuclear force modernization to maintain a credible deterrent and provide

an incentive to the Soviets for negotiation of reductions, we are also determined to maintain our nuclear arsenal at the lowest possible level. In this context, my NATO Defense Minister colleagues and I decided in October of this year that we could safely withdraw 1400 nuclear weapons from Europe over the next several years, in addition to the 1000 that the United States withdrew in 1980 and the one-for-one withdrawals that will occur as PERSHING II and GLCM deployments take place. By contrast, the Soviet Union has threatened to increase the numbers of shorter-range INF missiles in Eastern Europe as a reprisal for NATO LRINF deployments.

3. What have been the annual U.S. and Soviet growth rates for military investment in terms of dollar costs since 1976?

In the period 1976 to 1981, CIA estimates that Soviet military investment (procurement, military construction, research, development, testing and evaluation) grew at an average annual rate of 2-3 percent in dollar cost terms. U.S. military investment grew at an average annual rate of 5.8 percent.

As a result, Soviet military investment in 1981 was 70-75 percent larger than U.S. military investment. In 1976 Soviet military investment had been about twice as large as U.S. investment.

4. Is it your opinion that, since 1976, there has been a one-sided arms race, a race the United States has not entered, with respect to total defense, strategic forces, and investments?

As I wrote in the Washington Post, the arms race of the last 15 years has indeed been one-sided. Over the last few years, as is well known, the United States has undertaken to rebuild its defenses. But the figures cited above suggest that the "race" as measured in these terms has not gotten particularly close. A slower expansion of the enormous Soviet military program is certainly preferable to a fast expansion of an enormous Soviet program, particularly if this is a permanent trend. But the enormity of that program, compared to ours, should not be overlooked.

5. In light of the new CIA revisions, are the statements and conclusions you made in the fiscal year 1983 annual report to the Congress, pages II-4 to II-7, and the accompanying charts, accurate or inaccurate? If there are inaccuracies in the text or charts, will you indicate what they are and how they should be corrected?

The statements and conclusions in my fiscal year 1983 Annual Report to Congress remain valid. A few of the numbers would be revised in the light of newer estimates, but none of the revisions would be dramatic.

Soviet military investment was said to range between "80 to 90 percent" greater than U.S. investment during the past five years. That would now read "70 to 100 percent" (1976-81).

The rough estimate of "accumulated military assets"—based on the assumption that military investments have a useful life of 20 years and are valued at their initial cost—would remain about the same. The comparison is particularly useful in putting the adjustments in CIA estimates in context: the much greater absolute size of Soviet military investment over a long period of years is a major source of the problems this administration has been trying to overcome. The 5 percent growth projection for the Soviet side was simply an extrapolation of the recent trend; if the graph were being drawn now, we could use the 2-3 percent trend of 1976-81 or the higher rate based on

earlier experience. I also include with this letter a graph reflecting more recent information. It confirms the general thrust of our previous presentation.

In comparing the size of Warsaw Pact investment programs to those of NATO and Japan, the citation in the fiscal year 1983 report of WP programs as "15 to 20 percent" larger would be changed to "12 to 13 percent" to reflect more recent information, and the fiscal 1983 reference to a Warsaw Pact advantage in effective investment of "35 to 40 percent" would be scaled downward to "30 to 35 percent."

6. Do you plan to incorporate the new CIA revised estimates in your next annual report to Congress?

CIA's dollar cost comparisons of military investment were included in the fiscal year 1984 Annual Report. The most recent available data will be reflected in the upcoming fiscal year 1985 report.

In closing, let me add a comment on the general question you have raised. It will be good news if the Soviet Union does not expand its military program as rapidly in the coming decade as it did in the 1960's and 1970's. But estimates of slowed Soviet military growth do not change our assessment of the threat posed by the military assets of the Soviet Union. The U.S.S.R. has accumulated these military assets by sustaining a level of investment far surpassing our own over a long period of time. Soviet military investments even now are 70-75 percent larger than ours, while the dollar cost of Soviet strategic forces activities is even now three times as large as ours.

The most recent trends may be grounds for some encouragement, but they do not provide any basis for diminishing our own efforts. We must continue to revitalize America's strength and capabilities to ensure peace with freedom.

Sincerely,

CASPAR W. WEINBERGER.●

VALUE OF AMERICA'S WETLANDS

HON. NORMAN D. SHUMWAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 30, 1984

● Mr. SHUMWAY. Mr. Speaker, during the congressional recess late last year, an outstanding article concerning the value of America's wetlands appeared in the Los Angeles Times. Its author is my friend and constituent, Bob Eberhardt, who presently makes outstanding contributions as the president of Ducks Unlimited. This effective conservation organization is headquartered in Long Grove, Ill., and Bob's article underscores the fine contributions made by "D.U."

Most of all, the article stresses the need to preserve America's wetlands. As its title states so clearly, "Wetlands Are Not Wastelands."

I commend the article to my colleagues' attention.

[From the Los Angeles Times, Nov. 25, 1983]

WETLANDS ARE NOT WASTELANDS, AS WE'LL FIND OUT WHEN THEY'RE GONE

(By Robert Eberhardt)

With an efficiency that is a grim tribute to modern engineering and technology, the United States will lose 458,000 acres of wetlands this year. The marshes, sloughs, swamps and bogs will hardly be missed by most Americans; if they think about wetlands at all, it tends to be as empty real estate that breeds mosquitoes and other pests, attractive only to adventurous children who come home covered with a ripe goo that resists the most miraculous detergents.

Apart from the image problem, arguing the case for wetlands has always been difficult because they seem to be forever standing in the way of progress of one sort or another. You cannot pave or farm a marsh until you drain or dike it. Indeed, controversies between developers and conservationists, like the one involving the Ballona wetlands in Marina del Rey, show that the rightness or wrongness of development is one of perspective that cries out for compromise.

You'd think that activists in the environmental field would be natural allies of wetlands preservation. There often is cooperation on immediate local controversies involving wetlands development. But in general the urban dweller who is quick to criticize the hunter who kills perhaps four ducks in a season will be oblivious to the developer whose bulldozer will be the death of hundreds of waterfowl, mammals and innumerable other critters. Even less appreciated is the idea that the same developer will prevent untold generations of creatures from having a chance to live. And the same person who today may march to save the whales or seals or some such creatures could well be living over what once was a wetland teeming with life. The same pen used to write a check to an organization seeking to shut down the fur industry might well be used to sign a contract to build a home where the muskrat now roam. Outbreaks of avian botulism—like the one that killed nearly 30,000 ducks, geese and shorebirds at Tulare Lake this fall—are often the result of waterfowl crowding caused by lack of suitable wetlands.

The inherent benefits of wetlands go far beyond their ability to support wildlife, however:

Studies by ecologist Eugene Odum showed that Georgia salt marshes produce 10 tons of organic material per acre per year, whereas the most fertile hayfields produce only four tons a year.

A study of Tinicum Marsh, a few miles from the Philadelphia airport, measured pollutants in a broad tidal creek that transects the marsh. Readings were taken before the creek overflowed its banks into the marsh and two to five hours later, when the water returned to the creek. Chemical and bacteriological samplings indicated that the marsh significantly improved water quality by increasing the oxygen content and reducing nutrient load.

A Ducks Unlimited-funded project at the University of Saskatchewan has shown that bulrush and cattail, two common marsh plants, have insatiable appetites for raw sewage. Their roots produce an antibiotic substance that attacks and kills fecal bacteria. The root systems also absorb dangerous chemicals in domestic sewage, trapping the toxic elements in their tissues and in some

cases breaking them down into harmless elements.

A 10-acre wetland stores 1.5 million gallons of water when there is a 6-inch rise caused by rain. The damage caused by heavy rain in Mississippi and Texas this year would not have been nearly as severe had the farmers and developers left the swamps and bottomland forests to act as natural sponges during periods of prolonged rainfall.

Environmental economists have estimated that it would cost society \$50,000 to \$80,000 to replace all of the functions that just one wetland acre performs.

To be sure, no one is suggesting that all development be stopped, or that every wetland remain wet forever. But there are considerable advantages to both wildlife and man in saving some of the wetlands that still exist. The most fertile U.S. wetlands in terms of waterfowl are located in what is called the prairie pothole region of the Dakotas, Montana and Minnesota, where 85% of the nation's waterfowl breed. Losing those wetlands simply for the sake of additional surplus grain or more exurbias would seem to be a ridiculous trade-off.

Even on wetlands that remain untouched there are heavy choices to be made. Wildlife that is generally considered desirable must be managed. Resource managers, faced with escalating costs and stagnant revenues, can't "let nature take its course"—not as long as civilization chooses to constantly alter nature's landscape to suit its own needs. You can denude a mountain knowing that sometime in the not-so-distant future the vegetation will return. You can let livestock overgraze a pasture or a meadow knowing that it, too, will bounce back. You can change the course of a river knowing that time and human neglect will allow it to change back. But once a glacially formed wetlands pothole is drained and leveled it is gone—at least until the next Ice Age.

The nation's wetland inventory, which has been reduced to 95 million acres from 215 million acres since the founding of the Republic, is being depleted at an alarming rate. The question that we must address is whether such losses and all that they entail are worth the societal gains of additional farmland, shopping malls and housing developments. For our children's sake, let us hope that they are not. ●

POLYGRAPH LIMITATION AND ANTI-CENSORSHIP ACT

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 30, 1984

● Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Federal Polygraph Limitation and Anti-Censorship Act of 1984. This bill is in response to the administration's initiative to mandate prepublication censorship agreements for over 127,000 Federal officials and contractor employees who have access to certain classified information. These agreements would require the submission for governmental review of all writings, including fiction and speeches, which touch upon intelligence matters. It is a lifelong requirement.

This bill is also in response to the administration's proposals to increase the Government's use of polygraph tests. For example, the Department of Defense would require polygraph exams in pre-employment interviews for positions requiring access to certain classified information. Thereafter, polygraph exams would be given randomly in continuing security checks. Throughout the Government the new polygraph policies would cover over 2.5 million Federal employees.

The Federal Polygraph Limitation and Anti-Censored Act of 1984 will prohibit the Federal Government's use of prepublication review requirements for its employees, except at the Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency. Also, with the exception of those two agencies, this bill will prohibit the use of polygraph tests of Federal employees except in properly developed and focused investigations and under truly voluntary conditions.

My bill incorporates the recommendations of an oversight report issued by the Committee on Government Operations in November, following an extensive review of the administration's proposals. The committee found that there is great risk of mislabeling persons based on polygraph examinations—innocent people may be declared liars; subversives may be allowed access to secret material. There is simply no evidence to support the validity of polygraph use as proposed. The committee also found that the President's prepublication censorship requirements pose a tremendous threat to our constitutional rights of free speech and open public debate.

We all recognize the need to protect sensitive national security information but the administration's polygraph and censorship proposals will not achieve that objective. I hope my colleagues will join me in rejecting these sweeping and dangerous proposals. ●

CONGRESS AND THE BUDGET

HON. THOMAS A. DASCHLE

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 30, 1984

● Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. Speaker, as we approach the coming congressional session, we are all aware of the absolute necessity to take some action regarding the massive budget deficits that are being projected for the upcoming fiscal year and the years beyond. It is all too easy to finger point and assign blame, particularly in a year that will see another Presidential election. However, it is my sincere hope that we will be able to overcome those temptations, and work in a spirit of cooperative harmony in making the

difficult decisions that we face in attempting to reduce unacceptable budget deficits.

Along those lines, I thought it would be helpful to call your attention to an article in the January 29 edition of the Washington Post. The thrust of this article is to exhibit where the deficits are coming from, and what actions we can realistically expect to take to reduce them. Before plunging headlong into heated budget debates, I feel it would be advisable to find out where the Federal budget is growing, so we can more realistically look at where it can be cut back.

The article follows:

THE MISERS OF CAPITOL HILL—CONGRESS' SPENDTHRIFT IMAGE IS A BAD RAP
(By Norman Ornstein)

It's fashionable to blame Congress and its responsible spending habits for all our current and future economic ills. We can expect plenty of that this election year, even though President Reagan chose not to do so directly in his State of the Union message Wednesday night. Why, even members of Congress line up to volunteer for the blame.

The public is easy to convince. Few images are as fixed in conventional wisdom as that of a Congress populated by profligate, irresponsible, pork-crazed individuals unwilling and unable to control wild domestic federal spending, bending to the whims of any and all special interests.

But there is a problem here: the conventional wisdom is wrong. As the numbers and the history show clearly, it is the critics—not Congress—who are irresponsible.

Of course, none of the critics has accused Congress of irresponsibly hiking defense spending. Indeed, President Reagan and like-minded commentators applaud the future budget increases in defense and want considerably more. The attack on Congress is all focused on the domestic side of the ledger. So let's examine the ledger, using administration figures. Table 1 gives budget outlays for 1980, 1983 and up-to-date projections for 1984 and 1988 in constant, 1983 billions of dollars (i.e., adjusted for inflation).

TABLE 1.—BUDGET OUTLAYS IN 1983 DOLLARS

	1980	1983	1984	1988
Total outlays	707.0	795.9	829.5	950.4
Defense	166.6	210.5	235.1	308.1
Net interest	64.7	87.7	100.5	120.1
Social security and medicare	182.9	224.4	229.3	267.0
All other domestic	292.2	275.4	264.6	255.3

There is, obviously, substantial growth built into these budget projections. But look where the growth is coming from. From 1983 to 1988, the total budget is to grow, in constant dollars, by \$154.5 billion. Defense is to grow by \$97.6 billion, or 63 percent of the total growth. Interest on the debt is to grow by \$32.4 billion, or 21 percent of the total. Social Security and Medicare are to grow by \$44.6 billion, or 29 percent of the total.

That adds up to 113 percent—because all other domestic spending, everything but Social Security and Medicare, declines in constant dollars by \$20.1 billion.

In simple terms, then, there are three causes of future growth in government spending: defense, by far the largest; debt interest, and Social Security and Medicare.

Congress has reined in the rest of domestic spending.

Our legislators may not have slashed the domestic government in half, but they have brought it to a virtual standstill. Given public attitudes and our system of government, that is noteworthy and praiseworthy.

But there's more. The overall attacks on Congress portray our legislators as greedy servants, both for selfish and conniving "special interests," and for their own parochial districts. There is more than a grain of truth to the description of members of Congress as brokers in pork barrel. Political scientist David Mayhew in his classic book, "Congress: The Electoral Connection," eloquently described the kinds of parochial, particularized benefits reelection-minded legislators would seek—and we regularly see them doing so on the House floor. But what is lost in the spectacle of members grubbing for dams, bridges and federal buildings is the fact that they are fighting over a steadily shrinking share of the budget—shrinking because Congress decided it should.

If we accept the conventional image of a profligate Capitol Hill, we would expect congressmen to have increased the share of pork barrel-type government programs in the past few years and to have at least protected these beneficial programs for the future. The opposite is true.

By indexing first Social Security and then other entitlement programs, congressmen consciously reduced their ability to use federal budget dollars for reelection benefit and leverage. In future, as entitlements grow automatically, defense skyrockets and the interest on the national debt accumulates, the share of the budget devoted to the rest of government—which includes most of the items we think of as special interest or parochial pork—declines markedly. Table 2 shows the shares of the federal budget from 1966 to 1968.

TABLE 2.—PERCENT OF FEDERAL BUDGET OUTLAYS

	1966	1976	1981	1986*
National defense	40.7	24.5	24.3	35.8
Benefit payments to individuals	26.9	48.5	48.2	46.9
Net interest	7.0	7.3	10.5	10.7
Grants to State and local governments	6.2	10.4	8.3	4.3
Other Federal operations	19.2	9.3	8.7	2.3
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Projection based on President's 1983 budget.

Source: "The Reagan Experiment," John L. Palmer and Isabel Sawhill.

If we add together grants to state and local governments and other federal operations—the category which includes the programs that congressmen can boast about when they are running for reelection—we can see that, at the height of the Great Society, these comprised 25.3 percent of the budget. Entitlement indexing began in 1973; by 1976, other domestic spending was 19.7 percent of the budget. With the first Reagan year, it was down to 17 percent. By 1986, it is projected at 6.6 percent! The portion may, in the end, be greater than that, but it will still be substantially down from the 1960s and 1970s.

In other words, Congress has directly and greatly reduced the areas where congressmen could use spending to their individual advantage.

The largest reason for this, certainly, is the indexation of Social Security, and subsequently of other entitlement payments. Why did Congress make entitlement increases automatic? Was it to appease special interests? To add to the budget? To benefit the individual legislators? No, no and no.

In the years before indexation, Congress faced constant pressures from interest groups and public opinion to increase Social Security dramatically. It complied. Increases in 1969, 1971 and 1972 totaled 45 percent; the 1972 increase alone was 20 percent. These huge increases were double the increase in cost of living.

By voting on each individual increase, of course, members of Congress could take credit for it back home. Making the increase automatic removed that campaign benefit. But Congress did so to save money and to insulate the process from special interest pressure. Republicans joined Democrats in pushing for indexation (fulfilling, incidentally, a pledge made in the 1968 Republican platform). Legislators recognized that other entitlement programs would inevitably be indexed also, further undermining their opportunities to claim credit for voting new benefits to the voters. They went ahead anyway—to act responsibly.

It may be that entitlements should be deindexed, or that yearly increases should be reduced. That has been proposed—in Congress, not by the President. It may be that other domestic spending should be curbed still more. But I have seen few specific proposals from critics of Congress to reduce spending enough to make a real dent in the deficits, since this would mean cutting government in half, a prospect very few Americans would stomach.

The fact is that Congress has been remarkably disciplined and relatively selfless in the past few years. The only courageous and specific proposals to cut the deficit in the future have come from Sen. Bob Dole (R-Kan.) and others in Congress. Congressional critics want to deflect attention from themselves and from the very real need for a major tax increase in coming years. Congress deserves more credit than it has received, and more support for its future efforts at deficit reduction.●

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Any changes in committee scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, January 31, 1984, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

FEBRUARY 1

9:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To resume hearings on S. 1917, to repeal the equal time rules and the fairness doctrine provisions imposed on the electronic media by the Communications Act of 1934.
SR-253

Judiciary
Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1990, to clarify the circumstances under which a trademark may be cancelled or abandoned.
SR-385

10:00 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To hold hearings on S. 1279, to authorize States to elect to operate a low-income nutritional assistance block grant program to finance expenditures for food assistance for needy persons.
SR-328A

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Soil and Water Conservation, Forestry and Environment Subcommittee
To hold hearings on H.R. 4198, to designate certain lands in the State of Vermont for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.
SD-562

Armed Services
To hold hearings on U.S. military posture in review of the fiscal year 1985 Department of Defense military authorization request.
SR-325

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, on pending calendar business.
SD-366

Environment and Public Works
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Surface Transportation Assistance Act (P.L. 97-424).
SD-406

Finance
Health Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the implementation of the Peer Review Organizations (PRO's) required by the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act (P.L. 97-248).
SD-215

Governmental Affairs
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
To continue hearings to review the activities of organized crime in the Midwest, focusing on organized crime influence in the toxic waste industry.
SD-342

Judiciary
Courts Subcommittee
To hold hearings to discuss civil case backlogs in Federal district courts.
SD-226

4:00 p.m.
Conferees
On S. 1340, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1984, 1985, and 1986 for the Rehabilitation Act.
Room to be announced

FEBRUARY 2

9:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
To resume hearings on S. 768, to authorize funds through fiscal year 1987 for, and extend certain programs of, the Clear Air Act (P.L. 95-95).
SD-406

9:30 a.m.
Budget
To hold hearings in preparation for reporting the first concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1985 congressional budget.
SD-608

Finance
To hold hearings on those programs which fall within the jurisdiction of the committee as contained in the President's budget requests for fiscal year 1985.
SD-215

10:00 a.m.
Armed Services
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1985 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Army programs.
SR-222

Judiciary
Business meeting, on pending calendar business.
SD-226

10:30 a.m.
Joint Economic
To resume hearings in preparation of its forthcoming annual report, focusing on the economic outlook for 1984 and Federal economic policy.
SD-562

2:00 p.m.
Select on Intelligence
Closed briefing on intelligence matters.
S-407, Capitol

2:30 p.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nomination of William A. Wilson, of California, to be Ambassador to the Holy See.
SD-419

FEBRUARY 3

9:30 a.m.
Budget
To continue hearings in preparation for reporting the first concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1985 congressional budget.
SD-608

Finance
To resume hearings on S. 1804, to provide for tax treatment of foreign sales corporations and exports of goods and services.
SD-215

Joint Economic
To hold hearings on the employment/unemployment situation for January.
SR-325

10:00 a.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nomination of Walter L. Cutler, of Maryland, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
SD-419

Select on Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 1999, to provide for the statutory designation of the position of Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs and to eliminate the position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and S. 2000, to allow variable interest rates for Indian

funds held in trust by the United States.
SD-125

1:30 p.m.
Budget
To continue hearings in preparation for reporting the first concurrent resolution of the fiscal year 1985 congressional budget.
SD-608

FEBRUARY 6

9:30 a.m.
Budget
To resume hearings in preparation for reporting the first concurrent resolution in the fiscal year 1985 congressional budget.
SD-608

Governmental Affairs
Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings to review initiatives by municipalities in solving metropolitan problems on an area-wide basis.
SD-342

10:00 a.m.
Finance
Energy and Agricultural Taxation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1675, to provide tax incentives for the contribution of real property to conservation organizations.
SD-215

2:30 p.m.
Finance
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to provide for free trade with Israel.
SD-215

FEBRUARY 7

9:30 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Consumer Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings on H.R. 4278, to extend the prohibition against credit card surcharges.
SD-538

Small Business
To hold hearings on Federal antitrust enforcement and its impact on small business.
SR-428A

Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative priorities of the Disabled American Veterans.
SD-106

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Department of Defense.
SD-192

Armed Services
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1985 for military programs of the Department of Defense, focusing on Navy and Marine Corps programs.
SD-628

Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1985 for the Department of the Interior.
SD-366

Environment and Public Works
To resume hearings on S. 768, to authorize funds through fiscal year 1987 for, and extend certain programs of, the Clean Air Act (P.L. 95-95).

SD-406

Joint Economic

To resume hearings in preparation of its forthcoming annual report, focusing on the economic outlook for 1984 and Federal economic policy.

SR-485

2:00 p.m.

Armed Services

To hold closed hearings on the status of the START negotiations.

SR-222

FEBRUARY 8

8:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings on the nomination of Frank X. Lilly, of Maryland, to be Solicitor, Department of Labor.

SD-430

9:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To resume hearings on S. 1917, to repeal the equal time rules and the fairness doctrine provisions imposed on the electronic media by the Communications Act of 1934.

SR-253

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings on S. 2111, to reform certain provisions of the Jobs Corps Act by extending the use of private sector expertise to the operation of civilian conservation centers, requiring contractors to assume specific and reasonable responsibilities for achievement and behavior of students as well as for the maintenance of centers, and to codify certain program improvements.

SD-430

9:30 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on the first monetary policy report for 1984 of the Federal Reserve System.

SD-538

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on Senate committee resolutions requesting funds for operating expenses for 1984.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

To hold hearings to review the President's proposed budget requests for fiscal year 1985.

SD-192

Finance

To hold hearings to review the proposals of the President's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control (Grace Commission).

SD-215

Judiciary

Administrative Practice and Procedure Subcommittee

To resume hearings to review the Supreme Court ruling to repeal the legislative veto.

SD-226

11:00 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1985 for the Department of Energy.

SD-366

2:00 p.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on proposed budget for fiscal year 1985 for the Veterans' Administration.

SR-418

FEBRUARY 9

9:30 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To continue oversight hearings on the first monetary policy report for 1984 of the Federal Reserve System.

SD-538

Labor and Human Resources

Labor Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2145, to permit industrial homework by individuals, including craftwork and the performance of services in such individuals residences, if their employers comply with the minimum wage and maximum hours provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

SD-430

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on Senate committee resolutions requesting funds for operating expenses for 1984.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Department of Defense.

SD-124

Appropriations

Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for energy and water development programs.

SD-192

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Surface Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2174, authorizing funds to provide for more effective motor carrier safety regulations and enforcement.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1985 for the U.S. Synthetic Fuels Corporation, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

SD-366

Environment and Public Works

To resume hearings on S. 768, to authorize funds through fiscal year 1987 for, and extend certain programs of, the Clean Air Act (P.L. 95-95).

SD-406

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1746, to require government agencies to procure goods and services from private sources, except under specified conditions.

SD-342

Joint Economic

To resume hearings in preparation of its forthcoming annual report, focusing on the economic outlook for 1984 and Federal economic policy.

SD-562

2:00 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings jointly with the National Ocean Policy Study on S. 2160, to establish a National Fisheries Marketing Council.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1611, to designate specified lands in Arizona and Utah as wilderness, and S. 2155, to designate specified lands in Utah as wilderness.

SD-366

2:30 p.m.

Joint Economic

To continue hearings in preparation of its forthcoming annual report, focusing on the economic outlook for 1984 and Federal economic policy.

SD-562

FEBRUARY 10

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy and Mineral Resources Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2186, to provide for the establishment of a State Mining and Mineral Resources Research Institute program.

SD-366

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on Senate committee resolutions requesting funds for operating expenses for 1984.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

To continue hearings on S. 768, to authorize funds through fiscal year 1987 for, and extend certain programs of, the Clean Air Act (P.L. 95-95).

SD-406

Joint Economic

To continue hearings in preparation of its forthcoming annual report, focusing on the economic outlook for 1984 and Federal economic policy.

SD-124

FEBRUARY 21

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for programs of the Department of Education, including College Housing Loans, Special Institutions, Howard University, the National Institute of Education, Education Statistics, Bilingual Education, and Libraries.

SD-116

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-430

9:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

Business meeting, to consider Senate committee resolutions requesting funds for operating expenses for 1984.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Department of Defense.

Room to be announced

Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for energy and water development programs.
SD-192

Governmental Affairs
Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the Office of Management and Budget Circular A122, to restore use of Federal funds for lobbying by contractors and grantees.
SD-342

Labor and Human Resources
Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee
Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Vocational Education Act.
SD-430

Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 1747, to establish Peacetime Veterans' Career Members Contributory Educational Assistance programs, the substance of S. 1873, to direct the President to report to the Congress on the recruitment and retention needs and experiences of the Armed Forces, and to review the Veteran's Education Assistant Program (VEAP).
SR-418

FEBRUARY 22

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
To hold hearings to review the President's proposed budget requests for fiscal year 1985.
SD-192

10:00 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for health programs administered by the Public Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services.
SD-430

11:30 a.m.
Judiciary
Separation of Powers Subcommittee
Business meeting, to mark up Senate Concurrent Resolution 40, to provide grandparents with adequate rights to petition State courts for privileges to visit their grandchildren following the dissolution of the parent's marriage.
SD-226

FEBRUARY 23

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Department of Defense.
SD-192

Appropriations
HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the American Battle Monuments Commission, Army cemetery expenses, Office of Consumer Affairs, and the Consumer Information Center.
SD-124

Labor and Human Resources
Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee
Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Vocational Education Act.
SD-430

FEBRUARY 24

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Aviation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on Senate Concurrent Resolution 69, expressing the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of Transportation should make available for civilian use certain satellite-directed navigational aids developed by the Department of Defense for the guidance of aircraft.
SR-253

Labor and Human Resources
Aging Subcommittee
To resume oversight hearings on the implementation of the Older Americans Act (P.L. 89-73), focusing on title III, long-term care provisions.
SD-430

FEBRUARY 27

1:30 p.m.
Finance
Health Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2053, to provide for the placement of severely disabled individuals in community or family living facilities.
SD-215

FEBRUARY 28

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1984 for the Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, ACTION, Corporation for Public Broadcasting, National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home.
SD-116

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
To hold oversight hearings on alleged corruption by officials of local chapters of the Operating Engineer's Union.
SD-430

Labor and Human Resources
Aging Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Older Americans Act (P.L. 89-73), focusing on title IV, research demonstration and education training provisions.
SD-628

FEBRUARY 29

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Railroad Retirement Board, National Labor Relations Board, National Mediation Board, OSHA Review Commission, Prospective Payment Assessment

Commission, and Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.
SD-116

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
To continue oversight hearings on alleged corruption by officials of local chapters of the Operating Engineer's Union.
SD-430

10:00 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on the Veterans' Administration readjustment counseling program and the VA loan guaranty program.
SR-418

10:30 a.m.
Joint Economic
To resume hearings in preparation of its forthcoming annual report, focusing on the economic outlook for 1984 and Federal economic policy.
SR-325

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for energy and water development programs.
SD-192

MARCH 1

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Office of the Secretary of Labor, and the Employment and Training Administration, Department of Labor.
SD-116

9:30 a.m.
Small Business
Innovation and Technology Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Small Business Innovation Research Act (P.L. 97-219).
SR-428A

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the National Science Foundation.
SD-124

Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for energy and water development programs.
SD-192

Labor and Human Resources
Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1531, to provide for the establishment and operation of school-age child care services in public schools.
SD-430

MARCH 2

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Energy and Mineral Resources Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings to review the process of recovering oil by mining.
SD-366

MARCH 6

- 11:30 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings to review the legislative priorities of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.
SD-106
- 2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for energy and water development programs.
SD-192

MARCH 7

- 9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Labor-Management Services Administration, Employment Standards Administration, and Bureau of Labor Statistics, all of the Department of Labor, and the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.
SD-116
- Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-430
- 10:00 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for health programs administered by the Public Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services.
SD-430
- Veterans' Affairs
Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1985 for the Veterans' Administration.
SR-418
- 2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for energy and water development programs.
SD-192

MARCH 8

- 9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Mine Safety and Health Administration, and Departmental Management, all of the Department of Labor, and the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.
SD-116
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Office of Science and Technology Policy, Selective Service System, and the Consumer Product Safety Commission.
SD-124

MARCH 13

- 9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Office of the Secretary of Education, Departmental Management, Salaries and Expenses, Office of Civil Rights, and Office of Inspector General, all of the Department of Education.
SD-116
- Office of Technology Assessment
The Board to hold a general business meeting.
Room to be announced
- 9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Aging Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Older Americans Act (P.L. 89-73), focusing on Title V, community services employment provisions.
SD-430
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for energy and water development programs.
SD-192

MARCH 14

- 8:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on pending nominations.
SD-430
- 9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for programs of the Department of Education, including elementary and secondary education, education block grants, and impact aid.
SD-116
- 9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for health programs administered by the Public Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services.
SD-430
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for energy and water development programs.
SD-192

MARCH 15

- 9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for programs of the Department of Education, including vocational and adult education, education for the handi-

capped, and rehabilitation services and handicapped research.
SD-116

- 10:00 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee
To hold hearings on restoring classroom discipline in public schools.
SD-430

MARCH 20

- 9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for programs of the Department of Education, including student financial assistance, student loan insurance, higher and continuing education, higher education facilities loan and insurance, and educational research and training activities overseas.
SD-116
- 9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Aging Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Older Americans Act (P.L. 89-73).
SD-628

- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Council on Environmental Quality, and the Environmental Protection Agency.
SD-124

MARCH 21

- 9:00 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on pending nominations.
SD-430
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for energy and water development programs.
SD-192
- Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-430

MARCH 22

- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Veterans' Administration.
SD-124
- Labor and Human Resources
Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review the educational needs of native Hawaiian children.
SD-430

MARCH 23

9:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Office of the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

SD-116

MARCH 26

9:30 a.m.
 Labor and Human Resources
 Aging Subcommittee
 Business meeting, to consider proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1985, 1986, and 1987 for programs of the Older Americans Act (P.L. 89-73).

SD-430

MARCH 27

9:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Department of Health and Human Services, including the Health and Human Services Administration, and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health.

SR-428A

9:30 a.m.
 Labor and Human Resources
 Aging Subcommittee
 Business meeting, to consider proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1985, 1986, and 1987 for programs of the Older Americans Act (P.L. 89-73).

SD-430

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for energy and water development programs.

SD-116

MARCH 28

9:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for programs of the Department of Health and Human Services, including the Health Care Financing Administration, Social Security Administration, and refugee programs.

SD-116

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative priorities of AMVETS, Blinded Veterans Association, Paralyzed Veterans of America, Military Order of the Purple Heart, and Veterans of WWI.

SR-325

MARCH 29

9:30 a.m.
 Labor and Human Resources
 Aging Subcommittee
 Business meeting, to consider proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1985, 1986, and 1987 for programs of the Older Americans Act (P.L. 89-73).

SD-430

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SD-124

MARCH 30

9:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for programs of the Department of Health and Human Services, including Human Development Services.

SD-116

APRIL 2

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for energy and water development programs.

SD-192

2:00 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for energy and water development programs.

SD-192

APRIL 3

9:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for energy and water development programs.

SD-192

2:00 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for energy and water development programs.

SD-192

APRIL 4

9:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for energy and water development programs.

SD-192

2:00 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for energy and water development programs.

SD-192

APRIL 5

9:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for programs of the Department of Health and Human Services, including the Centers for Disease Control, and the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, National Credit Union Administration, and the Office of Revenue Sharing (New York City Loan Program), Department of the Treasury.

SD-124

Appropriations
 Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for energy and water development programs.

SD-192

2:00 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for energy and water development programs.

SD-192

APRIL 10

9:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for programs of the Department of Health and Human Services, including the Office of Inspector General, Office for Civil Rights, Policy Research, and De-

partmental Management, Salaries and Expenses.

SD-116

APRIL 11

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and certain related agencies.

SD-116

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

To resume oversight hearings on certain activities of the Legal Services Corporation, focusing on past and present policies at the corporation, including political activity.

SD-430

APRIL 12

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and certain related agencies.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

SD-124

APRIL 24

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and certain related agencies.

SD-116

APRIL 25

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and certain related agencies.

SD-116

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-430

APRIL 26

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and certain related agencies.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

SD-124

MAY 1

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and certain related agencies.

SD-116

MAY 7

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for certain programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and related agencies.

SD-124

MAY 8

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1985 for certain programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and related agencies.

SD-124

MAY 9

10:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-430

MAY 22

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

To hold oversight hearings on alleged corruption by officials of the Boilermaker's Union.

SD-430

JUNE 13

10:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-430

JUNE 19

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

To hold oversight hearings on the civil rights of victims in labor disputes, focusing on existing agencies ability to protect rank and file employees and the general public during labor disputes.

SD-430

JUNE 20

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

To continue oversight hearings on the civil rights of victims in labor disputes, focusing on existing agencies ability to protect rank and file employees and the general public during labor disputes.

SD-430